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THE JERUSALEM POST

8 Pages

FRIDAY, MARCH 9, 1956

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TRAVELLERS! DON'T HURRY.

A DIRECT EGGED bus leaves every 25-30 minutes along the Tel Aviv—Haifa route.
No advance bookings — No additional payment.

Column One
By DAVID COURTNEY

THE Prime Minister, Mr. Ben-Gurion, looked well and confident this morning at Mivtahim, the cold desert wind of unbearably early hours scattering his white hair; his fingers supple and strong as he bent the barbed wire. The Chief of Staff, General Dayan, once a farmer himself, was at home with the spade, and anyway looked as if what he was doing was more to the point than anything being done in, say, Washington or London. The spades sank into the earth, the trenched pattern grew, the thorned aprons of wire were set up, the officers and other ranks from staff headquarters, men and trimly uniformed women, and the settlers who could be spared, and their children, too, dug and staked and twisted and tied and poured sand into the gaping sandbags; and the sun shone through the cold wind.

●

THE women from Kurdistan and the Moroccan highlands went about in the dress they have always gone about in, a great deal of dress and a great deal of colour; and did their cooking, mended clothes, rocked tiny babies. It seemed to me an odd place to have babies in or is the oddness in the fact that it may be dangerous to have babies. There the babies were and the little children, which no one seems to think of sending away; and with a shrug the mothers point to the air-raid shelters. They seemed very calm; and a little bit bemused by all the holes in the ground and the rising heaps of sand and the barbed fences.

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THE bleating of sheep and the lowing of cows rose above the soft whistle of the spade (no hard ground here to make the spade ring). A Kurdish herdsman stood on a little hillock and cried out laughingly to a Kurdish woman washing clothes. A truck came in with provisions. From the water-tower you looked across to the tawny ridge of dunes and here and there, white and commanding, rose other settlements. And Mr. Ben-Gurion twisted the barbed wire with his bare hands, having scorned the offer of leather pads; General Dayan dug and shaped and shaped and dug; and in a matter of hours there, already, was a fortified enclosure, which could give a good account of itself if attacked.

●

THE army was serious and efficient, not merely spectacular. It was a job of work it was doing, not merely the making of a gesture. All the same, it was difficult to feel alarmed, difficult to feel that before anyone can say knife, along may come the Ilyushins and the Stalin tanks. But what the settlers were anxious about was when the Yarkon water would be turned on from their household and irrigation taps, not when the Sabre jets would come. It is a good thing they feel that way.

●

ONE had expected to find signs of the army everywhere. But on the roads west and south of Beersheba there were many more forestry trucks, filled with young saplings, than military vehicles. The cornfields (moist and smelling sweet from the rain), and the ploughed, expectant acres, which a combination of sunlight and wetness had made to look like rich, red earth, showed no sign of tank tracks or bivouac.

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STILL, what was a farmers' settlement is now a kind of blockhouse and so it will be with many another farmers' settlement and we must suppose that the people who have turned the settlements into forts know why they have done so. I know little enough about Ilyushins or Sabre jets or what British or American policy should be but I do know when a country looks to be pretty well defended one way and another and Mivtahim was one of the ways, as the soldiers dug and the Kurdish mothers rocked their babies.

Jerusalem, March 9.

French Open Debate On Algerian Crisis

PARIS, Thursday (Reuter). — The two-day debate in the National Assembly on the Government's request for special powers to pacify Algeria started today while deputies were reading of the assassination of European farmers in France's North African provinces.

The Government has asked for practically unlimited powers "with a view to re-establish order, protect life and property and safeguard the territory."

The Minister Residing in Algeria, M. Robert Lacoste, said that there was not a single Frenchman who would allow himself to be chased from a country conquered by the questionable right of arms, but in which France had since achieved "a work of humanity and generosity."

As for the Arab states, it was a strange spectacle, he said, to see "feudal states in which the masses are barbarously starved and exploited" assume the role of judges.

Rebel Bands Increase

Since 1954, the strength of individual rebel bands had grown from between 10 and 20 to almost 200, and the situation was becoming graver from month to month, he said. In 1954, the average monthly losses on the French and Moslem civilian side were about 30. In 1955, the monthly figure had reached 285, of whom civilians formed the majority.

"Military action alone can no longer settle the problem, but it can help," he said. France's policy would not be repression but pacification. More Moslems should be recruited as officials in government and municipal offices, he stated. At the moment, only 205 out of 7,638 officials in the territory were Moslems. Farm labourers' wages should be raised, and the Government should institute agrarian reforms. The time for promises was past and there should now be action.

But whatever the political situation, the bonds between France and Algeria should be indissoluble, he added.

The Assembly later adjourned for dinner.

Seven Killed in 2nd Algerian Mutiny

BONE, Thursday (Reuter).—Seven members of an Algerian sharpshooters unit were killed when their comrades mutinied near Ecuk-Ahras, reports reaching here said today.

A lieutenant from the unit reported the mutiny when he reached Ecuk-Ahras airfield accompanied by one soldier. He said that a group of sharpshooters in his unit had turned on their comrades and opened fire, killing seven soldiers who remained loyal.

Troops have been sent in pursuit of the mutineers, who made off with arms and ammunition, the reports stated. This was the second time in recent weeks that Algerian sharpshooters were reported to have mutinied.

Information reaching Bone said that 12 rebels were killed and 32 captured in clashes with security forces in the Constantine department of Algeria yesterday.

In neighbouring Tunisia, strong security forces were hunting for terrorists who shot dead two European farmer brothers at El Aroussa, about 55 kms. south-west of Tunis, last night. France's High Commissioner in Tunisia, M. Roger Seydour, who was due to return to Tunis from Paris tomorrow, decided to return at once when he learned of the killing, reports from Paris said.

In Morocco, three soldiers were killed and four wounded in two rebel attacks in the Riff Mountains and the middle Atlas. One European and two Moroccans were killed in other attacks.

Oil Sand Struck At Heletz III: Search to Go On

REHOVOT, Thursday. — A second oil sand formation, possibly thicker than that at Heletz I, was reached at Heletz III today at a depth of 1,511 metres. The quality of the oil is similar to that of Heletz I.

The Johnston test may be carried out tomorrow afternoon or Saturday morning to ascertain whether the oil can be piped out unde the pressure of its gases, as in Heletz 1. It is clear that this latest formation holds enough oil for commercial exploitation, Mr. H. Aldag, Secretary of the Lapidot Co., told the press.

Nevertheless the company intends to continue drilling in search of a third, richer, formation believed to lie a good deal deeper down.

Halt at Heletz II

At Heletz II work was stopped at a depth of 4,930 feet with no date set yet for its resumption owing to mechanical difficulties, but prospects of oil are good in the hard clay formation reached. If oil is found here, it will be possible to estimate the boundaries of the Heletz oilfield and decide on the sites for further drillings.

According to the experts, the experience gained at Heletz, I, II and III will be of value for future prospecting.

The well at Negba, where a depth of 3,800 feet has been reached, is being widened, and the job is now nearly finished. There is still optimism that the north section of the Heletz vein will come to light here.

'Pravda' States Trotsky Sought to Distract Party

MOSCOW, Thursday (Reuter). — "Pravda" today attacked "Trotskyites" and said that they had worked against the Communist Party and the alliance of Russian peasants and workers.

The "Pravda" article — on the anniversary of the Communist Party's 10th Congress in 1921 — was the latest in a series of comments suggesting that Leo Trotsky will be mnetioned in Soviet histories and his activities criticized now that Soviet leaders have attacked the "personality cult" associated with Stalin.

The "Pravda" article referred to Trotskyites in condemnation of "people who tried to distract" the Communist party from its urgent tasks. The appearance of Trotsky's group and other anti-Party elements during an extremely difficult situation in the country "was dangerous to the greatest extent, and was becoming a direct threat to the Party and to the alliance of workers and peasants."

Baghdad Pact Biggest Error, Says Paris Daily

PARIS, Thursday (Reuter). — The independent evening newspaper "Le Monde" today called the Baghdad pact "the biggest Anglo-Saxon mistake since the end of World War Two."

"Le Monde" said it might have been thought that the policy that caused "the sad accumulation of British and Western setbacks in the near East" would be finally abandoned. But, the paper added, "with a somewhat disconcerting obstinacy, Sir Anthony Eden heaped bouquets on the Baghdad pact in the Commons yesterday."

"Le Monde" said that the West should consider new measures to prevent the overthrow of its last positions in the Eastern Mediterranean, adding, "A special meeting at the Foreign Ministers level seems necessary."

Jordan Asks British Officers to Stay

LONDON, Thursday (Reuter). — Jordan has asked Britain to reconsider her decision to recall 15 British officers from the Arab Legion, the Foreign Office stated today.

Sir Anthony Eden announced the British action earlier this week following the dismissal of Gen. John Glubb, Commander of the Arab Legion.

Jordan's request, sent to London through the British Ambassador in Amman, was being "examined" here, a Foreign Office spokesman said.

Urgent diplomatic exchanges continued here today about the future of the British officers with the Legion and the British subsidy to the Arab force.

The Jordan Ambassador, Yussef Haikal conferred with the Assistant Under-Secretary responsible for Middle East affairs, Mr. Evelyn Shuckburgh. Haickal was scheduled to fly to Jordan later today for consultation on the situation created by the summary dismissal of Gen. Glubb.

Glubb 'Astonished'

Gen. Glubb said in a statement last night that he was "astonished" at reasons given for his dismissal by King Hussein. "Only 24 hours before I had enjoyed a long and cordial interview with him," he said.

To charges that he had "weakened morale" by asserting to Legion officers and tribal chiefs that Israel was stronger than the Arabs, Gen. Glubb said, "What I did point out repeatedly was that Israel was undoubtedly numerically stronger than Jordan — which is common knowledge."

King Hussein is reported to have complained that Gen. Glubb ignored his orders to draw up a defensive plan. In reply to this, Gen. Glubb said, "Although nearly a year ago the King stated that he wished to defend every inch of Jordan, he gave me to understand subsequently that he accepted that this was impracticable. Since then, he has never mentioned the subject to me again."

NEW CHIEF DENIES ARAB LEGION RIFT

Maj.-Gen. Radi Anab, Jordanian successor to Gen. Glubb as Commander of the Arab Legion, denied rumours at his first press conference in Amman yesterday that there is "conflict" between Legion units and that several officers had been detained.

Ghazi Taking Verbal Message to Amman

CAIRO, Thursday (Reuter). — Premier Said el Ghazi of Syria was scheduled to fly to Amman tonight with a note and verbal message for King Hussein of Jordan from the conference of Egyptian, Syrian, and Saudi Arabian leaders.

Jordan's Minister in Cairo, Hani Hashem, was called into the conference for 10 minutes today amid speculation that King Hussein of Jordan might be invited to join the "summit" meeting. The tripartite Arab leaders are reported to be trying to enlist Jordan into a pact similar to the ones by which they are now allied. It was also thought that the three countries might renew their offer to grant financial aid to Jordan to replace Britain's annual grant of £12.5m.

The three leaders today discussed defence plans to meet any Israel "spring offensive," according to official conference sources. Premier Abdul Nasser of Egypt, President Shukri el Kuwatly of Syria and King Saud of Saudi Arabia, also discussed how to co-ordinate their policies in the economic and political fields, and were holding a fourth meeting tonight.

Burns Sees Amer

Major General E.L.M. Burns, Chief U.N. Truce Supervisor, conferred today with Major-General Abdul Hakim Amer, the War Minister, about easing tension on the Egypt-Israel frontier. He also saw Foreign Minister Mahmoud Fawzi and the American and British Ambassadors Mr. Henry Byroade, and Sir Humphrey Trevelyan.

Kashmir Highlights SEATO Talks

KARACHI, Thursday (Reuter). — The political highlight of the three-day SEATO conference ending today was Pakistan's pressure for support on the dispute with India over Kashmir and with Afghanistan over "Pushtunistan" to offset Russian "interference."

It opened with a split between Pakistan and Britain when Foreign Secretary Selwyn Lloyd said publicly that the issue was not suitable for discussion in SEATO.

The British delegation said later that Mr. Lloyd meant "the merits of the dispute" were unsuitable for discussion, and in fact the merits had not been talked about by the Council. Most delegates, nevertheless, felt that the British had modified their original attitude to the question.

The Council said it attributed to the defence measures of the anti-Communist powers what it called a "seeming" shift of Communist tactics towards the overthrow of elected governments by guile instead of violence. Some observers said that this was remarkably like a statement made by Mr. Dulles before the Senate Foreign Relations Subcommittee which brought a shower of criticism against the Secretary of State, both in Washington and in other capitals.

As expected, the communique's main emphasis is on the Council's anxiety over building resistance to Communism through the boosting of living standards in this poverty-stricken area of the world and improving methods of fighting underground Communist penetration. But the wish is not supported by evidence that the wealthier Western allies intend to pump more economic assistance into the region than they are doing already.

In any case, some delegations, including the British, feel that SEATO is not an appropriate channel for such help, believing the Colombo plan and non-military associations a more effective way because this avoids discrimination against Asian nations which choose to remain neutral.

Fortify the settlements is the theme of a new campaign to prepare the defences of frontier villages. Starting off the campaign yesterday were Minister of Defence David Ben-Gurion (above) stringing a barbed wire fence and Chief of Staff Moshe Dayan (right) digging a trench. They contributed their manpower at Mivtahim settlement on the Gaza border.

All soldiers in the Army will take part in the operation to make every settlement a defensive position. In addition, thousands of laymen will also contribute to the work.

Photos by Rubinger

B-G, Dayan Join Troops For Day's Digging Near Border

Jerusalem Post Reporter

MIVTAHIM, Thursday. — The Prime Minister and a wealth of "brass hats" mingled today with privates and servicewomen digging trenches and laying barbed wire around this Western Negev village. They had come to help the five-year-old moshav strengthen its defences.

They were the spearhead of the Army's decision that every soldier give a day's work to fortify outlying settlements.

When it became evident that the settlers themselves cannot do much because of manpower shortages, the Defence Forces volunteered to lend a hand.

The Army will help some of the moshavim who cannot cope with large numbers of volunteers coming from the outside; the *kibbutzim* will rely mainly on civilian help, as they are better equipped to provide food and lodging for volunteer workers.

At 8 o'clock this morning, this village was already swarming with the country's highest officers. The Chief of Staff, Rav-Aluf Moshe Dayan, was there, as were his deputy and the chiefs of G.H.Q. branches — including the Chief of Intelligence. They came in buses, not in their limousines, and had left their homes and bases before dawn.

Rank was ignored. The Chief of Staff was put in the same work gang with the head of the discipline and protocol section; the head of Training Command worked in one team with a woman private. Even the Army spokesman, in khaki overalls, shovelled out earth from a trench, while a girl soldier moved the earth away.

Mr. Ben-Gurion was a little late, because he had travelled from Jerusalem. The Minister of Justice, in a dark suit, was with him. Mr. Ben-Gurion, who had the job of fastening barbed wire, was given a pair of thick gloves to protect his hands. He soon threw the gloves away, remarking, "A man is given hands to work with."

"How long is it since you've worked so hard?" reporters asked Rav-Aluf Dayan, while he was digging with characteristic energy and efficiency. "Just one week," he replied, without pausing. The Chief of Staff does all the work in his own garden at Zahala, which is ornamented with a collection of heavy stone pillars and antiques.

Children came out from the white-washed, red-tiled houses of the moshav, insisting on helping the soldiers. Only those villagers who could be spared from routine work joined the Army for the day.

The soldier-labourers were given an hour's respite at lunchtime. A field kitchen provided the food, which was eaten squatting on the ground, the grass proving a wonderful carpet. Mr. Ben-Gurion had lunch with his comrades, although he had been invited to a settler's house.

They did a day's work, eight full hours, before they left the place.

BYROADE CALLS ON KING SAUD

CAIRO.—Mr. Henry Byroade, the U.S. Ambassador called on King Saud at the Kubba Palace tonight. American embassy officials had no comment to make on the object of the visit but diplomatic sources said the Ambassador discussed the arms question.

Eden Gov't Again Meets on M-E

LONDON, Thursday.—Sir Anthony Eden, called his Cabinet today, in the third such meeting this week, to discuss the aftermath of a stormy Middle East debate in Parliament last night, when the Prime Minister failed to state any definite policy on the Jordan situation, and which started fresh attacks on his prestige.

The Commons, despite the Labour attempt to censure the Government's handling of the crisis following the Glubb affair approved Sir Anthony's Middle East policy by a majority of 60. The vote was 312 to 252.

Winding up the debate, Sir Anthony said that the 1950 Tripartite declaration was no light engagement. "I think it's a serious one indeed for the people of this country, more serious perhaps than many of them yet realise... I would say myself if I was in the position of Israel, I would regard the undertaking in view of the forces available in the area as infinitely more valuable than an agreement to be allowed more tanks or aircraft. If this country were in danger, a statement like that by the U.S. would be worth more than all the tanks we could get from anywhere."

Amid derisory Opposition laughter, he said that the Baghdad pact was creating unity in the Middle East. "We intend to uphold the Baghdad pact and be loyal to all those of its members who uphold the 1950 declaration with all its possible ominous consequences for people of this country."

The Prime Minister refused to touch on any of the practical decisions which still must be taken following the dismissal of Gen. Glubb. He told the House that he could not now lay down an immediate policy on Jordan because it would be "premature and probably dangerous to our own interests and rather more, perhaps, to those of Jordan."

West 'Studying' Call To UN on Mid-East Tension

Hammarskjold Warns West Against Independent Action

UNITED NATIONS, Thursday. — In the strongest terms he has used yet since his return from his recent global trip, Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjold last night virtually warned the Western powers that he does not expect them to take any Middle East action outside the U.N. unless they think the world organization has failed.

Without mentioning some of the Western proposals which included the British idea of truncating Israel, or placing Western military forces into a buffer zone between Israel and the Arab states, Mr. Hammarskjold asserted that the "powers and authority which he and the U.N. Chief Truce Supervisor, Gen. E. L. M. Burns, possess now "are, I believe, sufficient for us to go ahead with various things which are essential and which may prove helpful. To that extent we are active and we are increasingly active."

However, Mr. Hammarskjold said, "Personally I do not feel that a meeting of the Security Council would make an immediate contribution."

His statements were in answer to questions at a special television press conference conducted over the network of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation. He repeated statements made upon his return and asked that "pessimistic" talk be avoided on the Middle East. "I think that we add to tension by talking glibly about the danger of war."

He declared, "We must not develop into a state of mind where we believe that we are driving without will and direction into war. I do not believe that is true and I believe so even less after having met the leading personalities of the Arab states and of Israel." He underscored that point by stating his belief that "possibilities of progress toward peace" do exist.

On the question of Arab refugees he said he did not regard as a full reply to the problem the offer last August by Secretary of State John Foster Dulles to contribute funds towards a solution. But he regarded the Dulles proposals as "an extremely interesting and valuable contribution."

Lloyd to Confer With Nuri Today

BAGHDAD, Thursday (Reuter). — Premier Nuri e-Said told reporters today that "every highly important issue concerning the Middle East region will be discussed tomorrow between myself and Mr. Selwyn Lloyd, the British Foreign Secretary."

The talks will cover Anglo-Iraqi relations and cooperation among Bazhdad Pact member countries, and are important, especially afterMr. Lloyd's recent visit to Egyt and the SEATO conference, he said.

Plan Warning To Israel, Arabs

WASHINGTON, Thursday. — American, British and French officials are considering submitting a resolution to the U.N. Security Council warning Israel and the Arab states to make greater efforts to preserve peace and avoid incidents in the Middle East, authoritative sources said today.

Such a resolution would not be aimed at either side of the dispute or keyed specifically to any recent incidents. But it is thought it would strengthen the position of the U.N. in relation to any further incidents and might have a good psychological effect in the Middle East.

In Washington, however the State Department spokesman, Mr. Lincoln White, said that he was unaware of any early action to bring the Middle East crisis before the U.N. But he added that the lead in seeking Mid-Eastern peace should be taken by the U.N. and that U.N. measures should be in the forefront of those concerned about Israel-Arab tension.

Delegates of the U.S., Britain and France have been keeping in close touch with the U.N. Secretary-General, Mr. Dag Hammarskjold, who has been at his desk from morning until night studying ways to ease Israel-Arab tension.

Yesterday the Israel Ambassador, Mr. Abba Eban, told newsmen after an hour's conference with Mr. Hammarskjold that he knew of no plan for the Security Council to act in the present crisis. He said that Israel was weighing diplomatic action to cope with the situation, fully aware of "the possibilities and limitations of international action."

Diplomatic observers said that they did not believe President Eisenhower had any positive suggestion in mind when he told a press conference recently that he believed the U.N. should take "urgent and early action" on the Middle East problem. But they said that for many reasons, mostly concerned with domestic politics, the U.S. was anxious to emphasize U.N. interest in the Middle East in order to divert attention from Washington itself.

The Western representatives here have been trying to decide whether calling a Security Council meeting would ease or inflame the situation.

A Marine battalion to join the U.S. Sixth Fleet in the Mediterranean, announced yesterday, was viewed by observers at U.N. Headquarters as a direct outcome of the recent Washington conference between President Eisenhower and Sir Anthony Eden. The Marines would strengthen the allied force which would be available to take any action which the U.S., Britain and France might decide, if called upon, to take under their 1950 Tripartite Declaration to prevent any alteration by force of the Israel-Arab frontiers.

It is likely that action would be taken by the Western powers only if all attempts to direct their efforts through the U.N. had failed and if they were confronted with a dire emergency. Mr. Lincoln White said today that there was no agreement between the U.S. and Britain for a show of force in the Mediterranean in an effort to calm tension in the Middle East. He discounted a report from London that such a show of force had been agreed on. "I do not know what they are talking about," he told a press conference.

Asked if a political decision was involved in the dispatch of the marines, Mr. White replied that the decision was taken at the initiative of the Defence Department. *(Reuter, U.P.)*

No U.S. Request For Action by U.N.

By JESSE ZEL LURIE
Jerusalem Post Correspondent

NEW YORK, Thursday. — President Eisenhower's statement was headlined in the front page of "The New York Times" today. "Eisenhower Calls for Urgent Mid-East Action." These are the President's words but there are no deeds to match them. The Administration has not asked for U.N. action and the U.S. delegation has no instructions to call a Security Council meeting, or to do anything else.

The U.S. consulted other powers on the advisability of convening a Council meeting but the decision was negative. There is no precedent for the Council moving until after hostilities break out.

The President's refusal of arms for Israel and the reply to the question about the Saudi Arabian shipments, "Let's take that with a grain of salt," was buried by the "Times" inside. Actually Saudi Arabia received $7m. in tanks and B-26 bombers, and the President revealed that more were licensed. But relieving Israel's saltless diet would cause an arms race, the President believes.

The editorial of the "Times" says, "The longer we do nothing the worse the situation will get." After stating that the danger of war is acute as a result of the latest attacks, the paper comments, "This time in all fairness it must be said the Israelis have displayed restraint and statesmanship, and they must be shown that such actions pay more than fierce reprisals." The paper's handling of the Eisenhower statement and Press Association stories from Washington yesterday give the impression that such action is imminent, but unfortunately there seems no basis for this impression.

Syrian Martial Law Near Israel Border

Martial law has been proclaimed in two southern Syrian provinces, Kuneitra and A-Sawiyah, bordering on the Israel armistice lines, in view of the "tension with Israel."

The authority of the district commissioners in the areas has been transferred to the military commander of south-west Syria.

Meanwhile, Syria has asked Jordan for permission for an unrestricted overland route to the Gulf of Akaba in order to establish a direct connection with Saudi Arabia. The route would start from a point where the Syrian-Jordan-Iraqi borders meet.

(Damascus Radio, ANA)

Canada Releases Nine Hawards to Egypt

OTTAWA, Thursday (UP). — Premier Louis St. Laurent announced today that the Government had reconsidered the shipment of the remaining nine Harvard training planes to Egypt, and decided that it would not be justified in cancelling it.

Under a previous decision to halt arms shipments to the Middle East, the nine planes and a quantity of artillery shells ordered by Israel were not to be shipped. Three Harvards had previously been release to Egypt. Meanwhile, the freighter, Wongoiri, was expected to arrive in Halifax early tomorrow to load the remaining nine Harvards, for Egypt.

Regarding the Israel order for the shells, the Premier said today that the Government had not completed its consideration of that order which was placed some months after Egypt had bought the planes.

EGYPT GIVES SAUDIA 2 FIGHTER PLANES

The Egyptian Government has presented two fighter planes to the Saudi Arabian Government as a "special gift," the Cairo daily "Al Ahram," reported yesterday.

EGYPTIANS FIRE ON KISUFIM POST

An Egyptian position opened fire around noon yesterday on an Israel post in the vicinity of Kisufim, the Army spokesman announced last night. The fire was returned and there were no Israel casualties.

British Planning to Ask U.S. To Underwrite Baghdad Pact

By GEORGE LICHTHEIM, Jerusalem Post Correspondent

LONDON, Thursday. — A direct appeal to President Eisenhower to break the deadlock over the State Department's apparent reluctance to underwrite the Baghdad pact may be considered at today's Cabinet meeting on the Middle East crisis, the third in four days. This follows an agitated day in Whitehall, culminating in last night's stormy Commons debate which offered the public the spectacle of the Prime Minister being shouted down by an enraged Opposition while his supporters sat silent.

Although sparked by some tactlessness on Sir Anthony Eden's side, the storm was essentially the outcome of his inability to make the expected announcement that Washington was backing British policy.

Await News from U.S.

All through the debate it was obvious the Government was waiting for favourable news from either Washington or Amman where Sir Alec Kirkbride, former British Ambassador to Jordan, was reportedly trying to obtain King Hussein's consent to a new pact on the Anglo-Iraqi model, namely, giving limited control over military bases, and otherwise leaving Jordan free to follow her own policy. The announcement of such an agreement while leaving the Opposition dissatisfied might have rallied some Tory sentiment to the Government's side.

As it was an inconclusive debate culminated in one of the worst storms the House has seen in years, and the shattering of what has hitherto been a bi-partisan approach to the Middle East. Everything now turns on the Government's ability to salvage the Baghdad Pact by bringing the U.S. in. The expected moral support was not forthcoming at the Eisenhower press conference yesterday, and fresh efforts are now being made, although most observers here doubt whether the President can induce the State Department to revolutionize its attitude overnight.

Compared with this concentration on Persian Gulf problems the Mediterranean takes second place, although

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 4)

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Memorial Meeting

on the thirtieth day after the death of

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Editor of "Ma'ariv,"
and chairman of the Publishers' Association

Opening Speech —
MICHAEL ASSAF, Chairman of the Journalists Association

Eulogies —

Rav-Aluf Dr. YIGAEL YADIN
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Social & Personal

The President and Mrs. Ben-Zvi yesterday received Mrs. Inez Gordon, WIZO Chairman in South Africa. She was accompanied by Dr. Helena Kagan of the Israel WIZO Presidium. On Wednesday night, Mrs. Gordon was the guest of honour at a reception given at the home in Jerusalem of Mr. and Mrs. Moshe Kol on behalf of Youth Aliya.

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Chief Rabbi Yitzhak Nissim yesterday received Dr. Leon Dugovne, Professor of Philosophy at the University of Buenos Aires. The Chief Rabbi also received Mr. Berl Locker, Chairman of the Jewish Agency Executive, and Mr. Simha Golan, Director General of the Finance Ministry.

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Princess Caroline Mathilde of Denmark, consort of the Heir Presumptive to the Throne, Prince Knud, arrived at Haifa for a short visit in the s.s. Rhosis yesterday morning. The Princess is to disembark today to tour the Holy sites. She will remain in the country until the ship loads 20,000 cases of citrus for Denmark.

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ARRIVALS: Mr. Homer Bigart, Israel correspondent of "The New York Times" (by Cyprus Airways); Mr. Sharon Wiener, chief engineer of Mekorot, from a business trip to the U.S. and Germany (by Air France).

DEPARTURES: The Australian Minister, Mr. Bertram C. Ballard, for Athens, where he also represents his Government, after a short visit (by Cyprus Airways); Mr. Ted Lurie, for Bangkok on a Far East tour on behalf of *The Jerusalem Post*, (by Air France); Mr. Joe Lucatz, with his family, to South Africa on a two-year mission for the Jewish Agency and Habonim.

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Mr. Simha Golan, Director-General of the Ministry of Finance, will speak on "The Treasury" at the Maritime and Economic Club at the Sailors Home, Haifa, at 1.15 p.m. today. (Table reservations by phone, 2954).

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BIRTHS

LOWENSTEIN — to Yaacob and Gloria Lowenstein (nee Kolsky) of Ramat Chen, on March 2, 1956, in London — a son, Yigal.

•

SMILANSKY — To Ruth (nee Shapiro), wife of Shemaiah Smilansky, on March 8, 1956, at the Maternity Hospital, Tel Aviv Kirya — a daughter.

•

BAR MITZVAH

Mr. and Mrs. R. Mendel will be At Home, at Beit Leibowitz, Gaza Road, Jerusalem, on Saturday, March 18, between 11 a.m. and 1 p.m. on the occasion of the Bar Mitzvah of their son Yoram. Service at the "Emeth Ve'Emunah" Synagogue, at 8.15 a.m.

•

The Bar of the King David Hotel, Jerusalem, will be closed to the public tonight, owing to a private party.
(Advt.)

•

The public rooms of the Sharon Hotel, Herzlia-on-Sea, will be closed tomorrow and Saturday afternoon and evening, owing to the annual Diplomatic Corps Ball in aid of Magen David Adom.
(Advt.)

•

Hamishmar Insurance Service draws attention to the newly created Lloyd's All Risks Policy for the Content of Private Flats, which gives protection wider than any known hitherto. Particulars obtainable through your insurance agent or phone Hamishmar, Tel Aviv 4471; Jerusalem 2557; Haifa 3625.
(Advt.)

A BOXING match between Jerusalem Hapoel and Haifa Hapoel is to be held this evening at Beit Hapoel, Haifa.

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Abolition of Separate Police Ministry Urged in Knesset

Jerusalem Post Knesset Reporter

Two speakers in the Knesset budget debate yesterday called for the abolition of the Ministry of Police and the transfer of its functions to another Ministry.

The Knesset yesterday completed the debate on the fourth group of ministries — Police, Justice, Interior and Religious Affairs. The House was practically empty most of the day.

Mr. I. Rokach (General Zionist) thought that there certainly should be a member of the Sephardi community in the Government (Mr. Shitreet, the Minister of Police, is a Sephardi), but this was not a sufficient reason to create a separate Police Ministry. Instead, authority over the police should be transferred to the Prime Minister's Office, the Ministry of Justice, or the Ministry of Interior.

The other speaker to discuss the subject was Mr. H. Rubin (Mapam). He agreed that there was no justification for the existence of a separate ministry "known as the Ministry of Police." At the very least, he said, if this "anachronism" was to continue, prison administration should be transferred to the Ministry of Justice, where a different approach towards prisoners might be expected.

'Commission' for Towns

Mr. Rokach, a former Minister of Interior, charged that the policies of the present incumbent, Mr. I. Bar-Yehuda, would end the independence of local councils. The Government wanted to liquidate the municipalities and send a commissar to each town, he said. He was particularly bitter over the fact that "for the first time in 35 years" municipalities are required to pay the Government customs and excise on cement used for public purposes and for vehicles performing municipal services.

Dr. Z. Warhaftig, Deputy Minister for Religious Affairs, reviewing the work of the Ministry, said that its budget was 6.5 per cent higher than last year, with the higher cost-of-living accounting for most of the increase. He announced that the Government would soon present a national Sabbath law to the Knesset.

Mr. N. Nir (Ahdut Ha'avoda) did not see why, if this was an emergency budget, IL345,000 should be allocated for support of *yeshivot* (in comparison with IL-209,000 last year) and IL-72,000 for new *yeshivot* (IL-35,000 last year).

Rabbi Kalman Kahana (Poalei Agudat Yisrael), on the other hand, asked for more money for the Aguda school system. He called for the depoliticisation of the Ministry for Religious Affairs. In this he was seconded by Rabbi I.M. Levin (Agudat Yisrael), Mr. H. Meguri-Cohen (Herut), and Mr. I. Yeshayahu (Mapai). They called the Ministry the private preserve of Hapoel Hamizrahi.

Mr. T. Toubi (Communist) demanded the repeal of emergency regulations in effect for years. He said that local authorities should have more autonomy; in Nazareth, a town engineer could not be appointed without Government approval.

More Funds Needed

Mr. Ami Assaf (Mapai) said that the budget did not give local councils the funds they needed. The problems of local councils were entirely different from those of local authorities. He also proposed that every Ministry submit a four-year plan.

Dr. M. Nurok (Mizrahi) asked for more courageous action by the Government to halt missionary activity in Israel, and not be so afraid of world public opinion. He also urged the building of a central synagogue in Jerusalem.

Mr. H. Meguri-Cohen (Herut) said that the 7½ per cent supplementary income tax collected by the Government for the local authorities should be given to them in full.

IL40,000 FOR MISHMAR HAYARDEN FAMILIES

The Knesset Finance Committee has decided to appropriate IL40,000 for the rehabilitation of families of the Mishmar Hayarden settlement, which was destroyed during the War of Liberation.

The sum is in addition to the compensation previously fixed by the Arnona authorities.

The question was referred to the committee following a motion for the agenda by Mr. E. Ichilov (General Zionist).

Port Director Blames Dagon

HAIFA, Thursday.—The Port Director, Mr. Amos Landman, today strongly criticized the Dagon Silo Company for suspending the unloading of bulk grain cargo from the s.s. Catherine. Dagon had paralysed part of the port operation over "a minor matter," he said.

On Tuesday, Dagon suspended work for one day in protest against what it claimed was a breach of its contract. It claimed that its concession included the removal of the wooden partitions in ships' holds, as well as the actual unloading of the grain.

Mr. Landman stated that there had been numerous disputes, some serious, between the port management and the contracting company, United Port Services, but the U.P.S. had never suspended work because of these.

He recalled that 31 ships have been unloaded by the silo. In eight of them the wooden partitions in the holds had to be removed. The U.P.S. had removed them in six cases, without any objection by Dagon, while in the seventh, Dagon had also acquiesced in the U.P.S. removing the partitions.

96 IMMIGRANTS from Turkey arrived in Haifa in the s.s. Aksu yesterday. They joined relatives in the country.

EMERGENCY PHARMACIES

TODAY

JERUSALEM: Ora, 27 King George, 2043. Mani, Jaffa Rd., Mahane Yehuda, 2048.
TEL AVIV: Dr. Kolberg, 23 Allenby, 23335. Bograshow, 60 Bograshow, 23889. Yafa, 172 Ben Yehuda, 34543. Jabotinsky, 135 Iben Gabirol, Hadassah, Hatikva Qtr., 67684. **JAFFA:** Sa'ad, 24 Rehov 1, 81445. **GIVATAYIM:** Hadassah, Katznelson, 72271. **RAMAT GAN:** Amit, 130 Medi'in, 72864. **PETAH TIKVA:** Briut, 13 Hovevei Zion. **B'NEI BRAK:** Refuah, 62 Rabbi Akiba. **RISHON LEZION:** Malal. **HOLON:** Briut, 104 Sokolov. **REHOVOT:** Levin, 196 Herzl, 345.
HAIFA: Rambam, 29 Arlosoroff, 2974. Shomron, Bank-Jaffa, 4924. **KIRYAT BIALIK:** Bialik, 7220. **NAHARIYA:** Nahariya. **SAFAD:** Feldman.

TOMORROW

JERUSALEM: Givant, Keren Kayemet, Rehavia, 2393. Eichron Moshe, Yeshaiahu, near Edison, 4191.
TEL AVIV (Day): Tabachnik Borochov, 17 Allenby, 34553. Reitblatt, 19 Nahlat Benyamin, Moshkovitz, 35 King George, 62650. Hazalil, 80 Ben Yehuda, 23358. Kastel, 147 Ibn Gabirol, 32116. Tamar, Giv'at Shimshon, Hatikva Quarter. **(Evening):** Marpeh, 77 Allenby, 3487. Bracha, 243 Dizengoff, 25440. Molchedesky, 7 Ben Yehuda, 23570. Ahad Ha'am, 51 Ahad Ha'am, 2851. Tamar, Giv'at Shimshon, Hatikva Qtr. **JAFFA:** Vita, 61 Rehov 6. **RAMAT GAN:** Orion, 19 Arlosoroff, 71491. Levin, Green, Hanegev 38. **PETAH TIKVA:** Belkin, 40 Hovevei Zion. **B'NEI BRAK:** Hirshbein, 11 Rabbi Akiba. **RISHON LEZION:** Malal. **HOLON:** Ribek, Kikar Struma. **REHOVOT:** Levin, 196 Herzl, 345.
HAIFA: Habriut, 55 Herzl, 4063. Bein Leumi, 59 Kingsway, 2966. Carmel, 133 Pine, 81713. **KIRYAT BIALIK:** Bialik, 7220. **NAHARIYA:** Nahariya. **SAFAD:** Feldman.

EMERGENCY PHYSICIANS

TODAY

JERUSALEM: Dr. Abeles, 19 Usishkin, 2688. Dr. Katz, 20 Abyssinian, 2805. Treyfus, 33 King George, 2085.
TEL AVIV: Dr. Shaham, 1 Syrkin, 25842. Dr. Shore, 54 Sokolov, 26283. **JAFFA:** Dr. Weinberg, 4 Rehov 65.
HAIFA: Dr. Ludwig, 24 Shivat Zion, 67417.

TOMORROW

JERUSALEM: Dr. Romanoff, 11 Arlosoroff, 61217. Dr. Weinberg, 40 Usishkin, 2689. Dr. Shore, 45 Rashi.
TEL AVIV: As today. **JAFFA:** Dr. Weinberg, 4 Rehov 65. Dr. Alkalai, 65 Rehov 4, opp. police station.
HAIFA: (Day): Dr. Sherman, 3 Hanevi'im, 2434. Dr. Golergant, 1 Gilead, 4170. Dr. Ludwig, 24 Shivat Zion, 61417. **(Evening):** Dr. Ludwig, 24 Shivat Zion, 67417. Dr. Sherman, 3 Hanevi'im, 2434. Dr. Hampel, 104 Jaffa, 66325.

Congress Details Released

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Israel will hold 208 of the 486 mandates at the Twenty-fourth Zionist Congress which opens in Jerusalem on April 24 and is to continue for eight to 10 days.

The estimated numbers of delegates according to party are: between 150 to 155 each to Ihud Haolami (Mapai and Poale Zion) and the General Zionist Confederation (General Zionists, Progressives and Hadassah); 70 to Mizrahi and Hapoel Hamizrahi; a total of 60 to Ahdut Ha'avoda and Mapam and 50 to Herut.

These figures were given yesterday by Mr. Y. Klinov, Jewish Agency spokesman. Mr. Mordechai Bitan, of the Organization Division of the Zionist Organizations at a news conference in Jerusalem.

The U.S. will have the second strongest representation with 122 mandates; North Africa has a total of 20; Argentina, 17; Great Britain and South Africa — 12 each; France has 11, and all other countries fewer than 10.

For the first time since World War II, the German Zionist Federation will be represented, with five delegates. Czechoslovakia will not be represented.

While the Congress agenda has not yet been fixed, it is certain that the opening sessions will be devoted to the problem of Israel's security. A central theme will be the "enlistment of World Jewry in aid of Israel during this emergency," Mr. Klinov said.

A proposal will probably be brought to co-opt into the Zionist Executive non-Zionists who have aided Israel. The *shekel* system will be discussed with several proposals forthcoming to overhaul or abolish the system. The budget of the Congress is IL-235,000.

Executive reports to be presented to the Congress show that 778,204 immigrants have come to Israel since the rise of the State, Mr. Klinov said.

The Jewish Agency invested IL200m. in settlement during this period and in 85 different companies (housing, development, settlement aid) to the amount of IL54m. The Agency's income since the establishment of the State totals IL481m. — given by the Government in exchange for $765m.

A blue and white poster showing a menorah in the centre of a globe has been chosen as the Congress symbol. It was designed by a Bezalel art student, Mr. Menahem Berman, of Jerusalem, who received IL300 as a first prize.

Delegates will be equipped with pocket-size receivers enabling them to hear speeches (in any one of four simultaneous translations) at a radius of 200 metres from the translators' booths.

The Congress Hall at Binyanei Ha'ooma will hold 1,000 persons.

Religious Services

Portion: Vayak'hel - Pekudei (Sh'mot 35, 1 to end of Book); **Parashat Hahodesh** (Sh'mot 12, 1-20)
Haftara: Yehezkel 45, 16-46, 8
Shabbat begins in Jerusalem at 5.46 p.m. today and ends at 6.19 p.m. tomorrow.

JERUSALEM

Yeshurun Synagogue: Tonight 5.20 p.m. tomorrow: Shahrit: 8 a.m. Minha: 5 p.m. Arv.t: 6.15 p.m.
Ezrat Yisroel (Gan Rehavia): Tonight: 5.30 p.m. Tomorrow, Shahrit: 8.15 a.m. Bar Mitzvah.
Ahdut Yisrael Congregation, Sephardic Orphan House, Jaffa Road: Tomorrow at 8.30 a.m. Youth Service with Congregational Singing.
Italian Synagogue (Hillel St.): Tonight: 5.15 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 8 a.m.
Mosad Harav Kook Synagogue (Hapoel Hamizrahi Qr.): Tonight: 4.47 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 8 a.m. Arvit: 5.40 p.m.

TEL AVIV

Beit Yisrael (96 Dizengoff Road): Tonight: 5.35 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 8.15 a.m. Sermon: Rabbi Dr. Isseerman.
Ihud Shivat Zion (67 Ben Yehuda St.) Tonight: 5.15 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 6.30 & 8.30 a.m Minha: 5 p.m.
Ihud Shivat Zion (3 Straus St.): Tonight: 5.15 p.m: Tomorrow: Shahrit: 8 a.m. Minha: 5.15 p.m.
The Great Synagogue (Allenby Rd.): Tonight: 4.30 p.m. Tomorrow, Shahrit, 8 a.m.
Tiferet Zvi Synagogue (9 Herman Cohen St.): Tonight: 5.45 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 8.15 a.m. Cantor Leib Glantz & Choir.
Young Israel (67 Bugrashov): Tonight: 5.30 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit 9 a.m.

RAMAT GAN

Hatchia Synagogue: Tonight: 5.40 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 8 a.m. Minha: 5.20 p.m. Arvit: 6.14 p.m.

HAIFA

Anglo-Saxon Congregation (Reali School, 15 Kiryat Sefer St., Ahuza): Shahrit: 10 a.m.

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United Restitution Organization
Beginning Sunday, March 11, 1956, our Jerusalem offices will be located in BEIT HATIRA, 24 Rehov Hillel (near Or Gil Hotel)

The Israel Conservatoire and Academy of Music, Tel Aviv
Supervised by the Ministry of Education
REGISTRATION FOR THE ACADEMY, FOR 1956/57 has started and will continue until March 20, 1956.
Particulars on entrance examinations available at the office, 7 Rehov Lilienblum, Tel Aviv, daily, between 4-6 p.m., except Fridays.

BRITISH LEGION—TEL AVIV BRANCH
Cultural Evening
Sunday, March 11, 1956, at 8 p.m.
Cafe Palatin, 52 Rehov Nahlat Binyamin, Tel Aviv
2 Lectures (in English)
L. L. Arnold
Chairman British Legion—Tel Aviv Branch:
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Shlomo Temkin
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The above examinations will be held in Israel in June, 1956. All entries must reach the Education Officer, British Council, before March 31, 1956. Entry forms and further information can be obtained from:
The Education Officer, British Council, 68 Rehov Hayarkon, Tel Aviv, Tel. 26757.

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AUCTION SALE
Owing to the liquidation of a few apartments, complete suites of furniture such as high quality European dining room suite, china closet, single pieces, antique furniture, carpets, pictures, sewing machine, typewriter, vacuum cleaner, household effects, will be put up for sale on:
SUNDAY, March 11, from 9—1 and 3—5
in Jerusalem at Beit Valero, 11 King George Ave., entrance in the lane opposite the Tel Or Cinema
PREVIEW: Today, March 9 and tomorrow, March 10, from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.
Auction Management:
S. ZIEGLER, Jerusalem

Tel Aviv Stock Market

MARCH 8, 1956

Pop. Loans 1949/49 (IL.10)	99½
3½% Yavni Dollar x)?)	69½
4% Comp. Loan 56/67	65½
2½% War Loan 54/59	86½
2½% Gov. Bds. (large)	97½
4% Reg. Sterling "A"	93½
4% Reg. Sterling "B"	90½
Pal. Bearer Bds. Ser. 3	83
Bk. Leumi ord.sh.	20?
A.P.B. Investm. ord. sh. "B"	111½
Gault ord. sh. "B"	103½
Elhery's Inv. ord.	158½
P.E.C.Inv.ord."B" h.c	96½
Gen. Mortg. Bk.ord.sh.	75½
Binyr 4% Debs.56/63	86
Nir 4% Debs.(bearer)	93½
5% pref. sh.	97½
Pass 4% debs.40/64 reg.	90
"Inva" 5% debs.	89
I.L.D.C. ord.sh.rez.	106½
5% debs.	82?
Afr. Pal. Inv.ord.sh.	79
Bazaare 6% pref.ord.sh.(1)	89½
Pal. Potash 6%pref.sh.	297
"A" ord. shares	95
Pal.Elec.pref.sh.(Ldn)	275
6½%P.E.C.Debs.57/64	100½* 102½**
Mehorot pref.sh.	75½
Ata ord. "B" sh.	115
4-8%con.debs.	98
"Ruralesh"ord."B"	116½
7%con.debs.59/68	93½
Mofler-Dee ord.sh.rez.x	840
Pal.-Brewery 8%con.sh.	82
Assis Bejerano"B"sh.	134
"Teva" ord. sh. d)	106
Nesher 6% debs. "A"	106½
Pal. Cold St. 7% debs.	142
ord.sh.rec.(full div.)	218
Pal. Constr. Tr. 8% debs.	96

Notes: a) purchasing price; b) selling price; c) ex-coupons; d) ex dividend; e) ex right; x) in % of IL1,000; v) 15.6./15.12; * Dollar ** Index.

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Eugen Katz Hotel-Pension Tel. 138
Gretel Mayer Pension Tel. 14
Popper Pension Tel. 33
Silbermann Pension כשר under rabbinical supervision Tel. 94
Zion Cafe Restaurant VIKTOR KOHN Tel. 121
Cohen House Tel. 3
Esplanade Pension Tel. 179
Gaaton-Ginati Hotel Tel. 11
Hirsch Pension כשר under rabbinical supervision Tel. 35
Tutti Loewy Pension Tel. 12
Narko Pension כשר under rabbinical supervision Tel. 134
Rosenblatt Pension Tel. 88
Weidenbaum Pension BELLA LEITNER Tel. 21
Penguin Cafe-Restaurant Tel. 27

Notices to the Public
Mr. Daniel Temkin, U.S.A. Mizrahi leader, "tzavta" guest of honour.
The traditional "Tzavta" will be held today, March 9, 1956 at 1 p.m. at the Savoy Hotel, 5 Rehov Geula, Tel Aviv. Mr. Daniel Temkin, U.S.A. Mizrahi leader, and Mrs. Temkin will participate in the "Tzavta."
A Mlaveh Malka will be held on Saturday night, at 8, at the Savoy Hotel.

MINISTRY OF FINANCE

PAYMENT OF URBAN AND RURAL PROPERTY TAX

1. We hereby draw the attention of property owners to the fact that the deadline for payments of urban and rural property taxes for the 1955/56 tax year is March 31, 1956 inclusive.
2. In the event of failure to pay the above taxes on time, a fine of 20% of the amount due will be added to the payment.
3. The tax can be paid in cash, as well as by cheque or Postal Order, at offices of the Ministry of Finance, as follows:
Hadera — Beit Konshtelk, Rehov Hazalil
Haifa — 33 Rehov Herzliya
Tiberias — Police Station.
Jerusalem — Schmidt School, Rehov Hillel
Kfar Saba — Council Bldg., Rehov Weizmann
Nazareth — Government House
Natanya — Income Tax Bldg., Rehov Smilansky
Acre — Police Station
Afula — Beit Milstein
Petah Tikva — Histadrut Bldg., Rehov Wolfson
Safad — Government House
Rehovot — 9 Rehov Ahad Ha'am
Ramle — 30 Rehov Herzl
Tel Aviv — Beit Romano, Tel Aviv-Jaffa Road

Avraham Berman
Director of Property Tax

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Apply 8.30 a.m. — 7 p.m.

Where to go

TODAY

JERUSALEM

• **Exhibitions:—**
1) Dutch and Flemish 17th Century Paintings. 2) 25 Posters for the 24th Zionist Congress. 3) Paintings by Maurycy Gottlieb. 4) Works by Lionel Feininger. Exhibit of Month: Illuminated Passover Hagadah from Provence or Spain (14th Century). Bezalel, 9-1. Tomorrow 10-1.
Oil Paintings, Frescoes and Drawings by Haim Nahor, "Nora Studio," Art Gallery, 9 Maimon Ave., 10-1, 3-6. Tomorrow 10-2.
1) Applied Arts — Works by Louise Schatz, Zahara Schatz, Bezalel Schatz and Jean David. 2) Drawing and sculptures by Jane Schachori-Hillman. Artists House, 10-1. Also tomorrow.
Permanent exhibition at the Department of Antiquities: Temporary: Finds in Caesarea, 9-1. Tomorrow 10-1.
"Conquest of the Desert," Jerusalem Convention Centre, 10-1. (Also tomorrow).

• **Tours:—**
Hebrew University conducted tour. New Administration Building. Opposite Terra Sancta, 10 a.m.

• **Recorded Music:—**
Music to Inspire (with background pictures). Selections for Harp and Orchestra, by Harl McDonald. "Suite from Childhood"; Symphony No. 53 in D, "The Imperial," by Haydn. 8.30. Public welcome. Y.M.C.A.

TEL AVIV

• **Exhibitions:—**
Annual Exhibition of Israel Painters and Sculptors, Museum, 10-1, 4-7.

• **Tourist Service:—**
Z.O.A. House Tourist Service Welcomes You, 9.30 a.m. to 1.30 p.m. and daily.

HAIFA

• **Theatre:**
Dulgan and Schumacher, "Toisnt un Ein Lach." May 8.45.

BEERSHEBA

• **Concert:—**
Larry Adler, Kol Ron, 8.30.

TOMORROW

JERUSALEM

• **Exhibition:—**
Oil and tempera paintings by Zvi Galt will be opened at the Jerusalem Artists House, by the Director of Bezalel, Mr. M. Narkis, at 11.30 a.m.

• **Lectures:—**
At Beit Ha'am: "Shimon Dubnow, the Historian": Mr. Y. Klinov and Dr. N.M. Gelber, 11 a.m.; "Bulgarian Jewry," Mr. Y. Nitzani, M.K.; Bulgarian Jewish folk songs, Bitush Davidov, 5 p.m.

• **Recorded Music:—**
Saturday Music Hour. "Conte Fantastique" after Edgar Allan Poe's "The Mask of the Red death," by André Caplet; "Sleeping Beauty" Ballet, by Tchaikovsky, 11 a.m. Public welcome. Y.M.C.A.

• **Concert:—**
"Mozart, the Prodigy," childhood works of the composer; the Collegium Musicum; Heinz Freudenthal, conductor; Arie Sachs, harpsichord; Bezalel, 8.45 p.m.

• **Ball:—**
Hitahdut Olei Yugoslavia—Purim Ball, Performance: Klara Landau-Bondy Ballet Studio, King David, 8.45.

TEL AVIV

Italian specialities, lunch, dinner, music. Luky's Bar, 3 Allenby Rd.

• **Exhibition:—**
Paintings by J. Farba. Chemerinsky Art Gallery, 36 Rehov Gordon, 10-1, 4-8.

• **Tourist Service:—**
Z.O.A. House Tourist Service Welcomes You, 9 to 10.30 p.m. and daily.

• **Concert:—**
Chamber music for Violin, Viola, Clarinet, Piano—Mozart, Brahms, Milhaud. Museum, 8.30.

• **Theatre:—**
Ohel, "Johnny Belinda," 7 and 9.15.
Cameri, "The Italian Straw Hat," 6.30 and 9.30. Mograbi, New Cameri Theatre. "The Hasty Heart," 6.30, 9.30.
Dulgan and Szumacher, "Toisnt un Ein Lach," Beit Ha'am, 6.45 and 9.15.

HAIFA

• **Exhibitions:—**
Paintings by Miron Sima and Memorial exhibition of the painter Max Arnold. Fortnightly exhibit: Enamel Painting by Arnold Meisekmann. Museum, Town Hall, 10-1, 4-7.

Habad Yeshiva In Safarya
A. L. Hirshorn's Building
Rabbis, members of the Knesset, and other personalities in Israel last week participated in the inauguration ceremony of the first storey of the "Tomchei T'mimim" Yeshiva Building in Safarya. This building will house the Habad Yeshiva which is now located in Lydda. The cost of the building was donated by the philanthropist Mr. Abraham Leivoush Hirshorn, of Johannesburg. The Rabbis and members of the Knesset praised Mr. Hirshorn's activity and expressed the hope that he will continue to further the cause of religious Judaism in Israel.

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THE MANAGEMENT OF
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owing to the restoration of the SOUTH WING.

Cameri Theatre
Keren Magen (Arms for Defence Fund) Local Committee Tel Aviv
The Gala Premiere of the historical play
The War of The Sons of Light and Darkness
by Moshe Shamir — winner of the 1955 Bialik award
Under the patronage of the Prime Minister and the Minister of Defence, Mr. David Ben-Gurion, and Mrs. Ben-Gurion, and with the participation of other Government Ministers, representatives of the Israel Defence Forces and flag bearers
will be held on
Thursday, March 22, 1956, at 8 p.m., at the New Cameri Theatre, 4 Rehov Nahmani, Tel Aviv.
All proceeds to Keren Magen for the purchase of a fighter plane. A limited number of tickets have been set aside for tourists and can be purchased at the offices of the Government Tourist Corp.

BEN-ZION
WITLER
SHIFRA
LERER
A Soldier on Furlough
Fri. March 9, KIRYAT MOTZKIN, Orot, 8.45 p.m.
Sat. March 10, JAFFA, Ezel, 6.30, 9.30 p.m.
Sun. March 11, TEL AVIV, Ohel Shem, 8.45 p.m.
Mon. March 12, KFAR SABA, Amal, 8.45 p.m.
Tues., March 13, RAMAT GAN, Keesem, 8.45 p.m.
Wed. March 14, HERZLIYA, Tiferet, 8.45 p.m.
Thu. March 15, HAIFA, Ora, 9.15 p.m.
Fri. March 16, KIRYAT HAIM, Beit Am, 8.45 p.m.

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Soloist: ANTONIA LAVANNE (Soprano)
All Mozart Programme
Symphony No. 1.
Mozartino (arranged by H. Freudenthal).
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Exultate Jubilate (Motet)
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A HERO OF THE EMPTY VIEW BOWS OUT

By Dr. YISRAEL BEER

THE well-known Australian author, Aldridge, published a novel called "Heroes of the Empty View" a year ago. The central figure is a romantically high-strung and neurotically militant Englishman who associates himself with the struggle of the tribes against British domination in an imaginary desert kingdom. He wants to defend the primitive way of life, the beauty of the "empty view," against the encroachments of the mechanical civilization of the 20th century and against the economic and political ambitions of his own country.

In the end the hero fails tragically. On the one hand, he becomes the unwitting instrument of the oil companies and shrewd politicians whose purposes he set out to defeat; on the other, the side he chose to be on disowns him. The desert tribes carry on their struggle, but under the flag of nationalism and socialism. They do not share the romantic hankerings of their friend after the glories of their primitive past. The hero remains alone and dies alone —the empty view.

It was difficult not to remember that novel this week, when another story, the Saga of Abu-Huneik—Glubb Pasha —came to an abrupt end.

Pseudo-Lawrences

Glubb Pasha was a typical representative of the men who conceived and directed the policies of the British Middle East Empire, since the end of the first World War — the Storrs, the Claytons and the Smarts, who liked to be called "the new Lawrences," although the truth is that those politicians and soldiers can hardly claim a share in the inheritance of their idol, who surpassed them in the far-sightedness and depth of his conceptions.

How did "Lawrence of Arabia" see the future of the Middle East and its problems?

"The Bolshevist success has been a potent example to the East of the overthrow of an ancient Government... Its fall has not affected the division of Asia, north to Russia, south to England; it has changed the Russian area from an area of effective domination to an area of influence, a base of preaching or action for the advanced members of every society. Further, it will provide a frontier permanently open, and an unlimited source of armament...

"We must prepare ourselves for its continuance, and for the continuance of the unrest produced by it in every contested district, until such time as it has succeeded and passed into a more advanced phase. It is so radical a change in the former complexion of Western Asia as to demand from us a revision of the principles of our policy in the Middle East, and an effort to adjust ourselves, that the advantage of its constructive elements may be on our side.

"This new Imperialism is not just withdrawal and neglect on our part. It involves an active side of imposing responsibility on the local peoples. It is what they clamour for, but an unpopular gift when given.

"In pursuing such courses we will find our best helpers not in our former most obedient subjects, but among those now most active in agitating against us...

"The alternative is to hold on to them with ever lessening force, till the anarchy is too expensive, and we let go."

These lines were written in 1920 and one does not exaggerate in saying that they reveal a truly prophetic vision and a fundamentally progressive conception with regard to the future of British Middle East policy.

It is by no means an accident that at the same period Lawrence viewed with favour the aspirations of Zionism and the discussions that went on between Dr. Weizmann and King Faisal.

The historical background of the Middle East might have taken a different turn if the successive British Governments and especially their Oriental experts, the self-styled disciples or Lawrence, had heeded his prophetic advice. But it is common knowledge that they did not.

On the contrary, these experts based their policies on a conception which was as shortsighted and narrow as the vision of Lawrence was farsighted and broad.

They believed they could secure British influence in the Middle East by means of intrigue and corruption, by playing on inter-religious and inter-racial rivalries, and by jealously guarding the mediaeval elements of the economic and social structure of the Arab states. They tried to base their oil installations, refineries and atomic bomber bases on 18th century monarchies and to protect them with 19th century armies.

As Jon Kimche wrote:

"... You can search the many classic accounts of British officials of the period for even one casual reference to the living and working conditions of Arabs in town and in the country. They were too busy kingmaking and establishing those innumerable channels of influence through Sheikhs, Sultans, Pashas and Effendis."

It was only natural that those fake Lawrences not only were unable to recognise the fundamental importance of the leaven of 20th century Zionism for the future of the Middle East but also saw the State of Israel only as a scapegoat and a useful channel for the Arabs' aroused national consciousness and anti-British feelings.

Disastrous Results

During the last 10 years, the world has witnessed the disastrous results of this policy, which forced the British to embark on that continuous retreat from the Middle East that Lawrence sombrely predicted, a retreat of which last week's incident in Jordan was perhaps the *coup de grace*.

John Bagot Glubb doubtless intended to be numbered among the "New Builders," but tragically the verdict of history will put him among the grave-diggers of the British position in the Middle East. His whole career was a step-by-step fulfilment of that fatal mission. He dug the gave by advising the late King Abdullah to join in the war against Israel; he dug it deeper by persuading him on several occasions not to make a working compromise with the Jews.

With unrelenting efforts—and the continuous help of the British exchequer—Glubb expanded a desert gendarmerie of 1,000 Beduin horsemen and camel-riders into an oversize mechanized division of three reinforced brigade groups, more than 20,000 men strong, with hundreds of modern guns and armoured vehicles. He trained and educated the officer, N.C.O. and technical cadres of that force. In the last years, he even tried to bolster the professional units of the Legion with a new popular militia, the National Guard. But all these efforts had to lead, according to the logic of history, to just the opposite of what Glubb Pasha strove to achieve.

By creating a modern military instrument in a backward country, by putting in the hands of the Arabs the weapons of the 20th century but not its economic and social achievements Glubb sowed with his own hands the seeds of opposition, hate and resistance against him and his British fellow-officers.

The illusion that a comparatively large and modern mechanized army could be controlled by a handful of "white" commanders like the colonial troops of a past period was one of Glubb's decisive mistakes. One of the others was his advice to the late King Abdullah to annex the Arab part of western Palestine, whose intellectuals, professionals and workers, together with the refugees, could not be 'digested' by the small desert kingdom and ended up by exploding the whole political and social fabric of the Hashemite state.

Those two factors — the wounded professional pride of the Arab Legion and the nationalist radicalism of the western Palestinians—became the fundamental elements of resistance against continued British guardianship.

Glubb Pasha was not able to read the writing on he wall; his last illusion, after the December riots, was that a mere purge and reshuffle in the cadres of the Legion could stop the flow of hisory.

West Near-Sighted

But in the last resort Glubb Pasha cannot be blamed for being only as shortsighted as the heads and members of the Western Governments, which have so far refused to recognize the fundamental changes that have taken place in the Middle East in the last few years, and especially in the last few months.

There can be no doubt that the events in Jordan were precipitated by the appearance of the Soviet Union as an active and successful competitor with the Western Powers on the Middle East scene; and by the emergence of an aggressive and dynamic military dictatorship in Egypt.

It is too early to say where the developments which started in Jordan last week will lead, but a number of facts are already emerging. First, the fate of the British bases in Jordan is seriously jeopardized, no matter what Hussein promises in the way of further cooperation. Second, Israel's defence position is not greatly affected. Should the military regime in Egypt start a warlike adventure, the Legion will of course participate, but there can be no doubt that it would also have done so under the command of Glubb.

On the other hand, the elimination of the British instructors and advisers and the ebbing of financial and technical aid from Great Britain to the Arab Legion, which may well resul from the dismissal of Glubb, are likely to weaken the Legion, at least in the immediate future.

Help Warmongers

But we cannot disregard the fact that events in Jordan may stimulate and encourage the various war-mongering groups in the Arab camp, already stimulated by the arms deal with Czechoslovakia.

If even the latest happenings in Jordan do not move the Western Powers in general, and the British Government in particular, to make that "agonizing re-appraisal" of their Middle East policy which is already overdue, then Israel will have no choice but to draw the necessary political and military conclusions.

H.M.S. Thermopylae, a submarine of the Tapir class, is used mainly for experimental purposes (see strange-looking dome on the bows). Express Photo

Plumbing the Deep in a British Sub

BY RAANAN LURIE

INSIDE H.M.'s Tapir, the Royal Navy submarine of the T class in which I was allowed to sail after a polite conversation (punctuated with seven or eight cups of tea) with two senior officers of the Admiralty, my first impression was that she was extremely cramped. I could straighten out in her all right and stand up almost to my full height, but I found it difficult to walk the ways without bumping my head against hundreds of objects. You can proceed backward and forward alright but you cannot move sideways.

This is soon replaced by an even more remarkable impression — brightly lit areas that recall a first-class London restaurant around Christmas time. Everything, indeed, was more or less confusing until I saw a picture of Marilyn Monroe on the wall.

The human aspect of life aboard the sub, indeed, makes you look at it in quite another light. The crew considers itself a sort of club, for instance, and their dress has you gaping. One sailor on the Tapir wore a red pullover, green-striped trousers and a night cap topped by a large yellow pompon. There seemed to be no regulation dress aboard, it being understood that diversity of dress afforded the sailors the only form of entertainment they had.

Seen from her anchorage at the Gosport Submarine Base, the Tapir, solid steel from stern to bow with a schnorkel device atop its superstructure, had already been a picture of smoothness and efficiency. Now we were invited to the bridge to see how she set sail, and cast an eye at her from above.

The Tapir is 273 feet long, 26 feet wide and 14 feet high. Aft she is equipped with two propellers powered by diesel engines above water and by two electrical engines while submerged. Her displacement is 1,400 tons (1,550 when submerged) she travels at a speed of 12 knots (eight when submerged) and can stay under water, emerging only to take in fresh air, for 42 days. She carries a complement of 65, of whom five are officers.

Soon the rumbling noise of the diesels could be heard and slowly the sub retreated from its moorings. For a few minutes we sailed in reverse, but as soon as the lane widened, the captain gave orders for a 180-degree turn and we were soon passing the exit of Portsmouth Harbour. The sailors were all at their stations whilst the sub exchanged siren greetings with the warships in port.

The Tapir was now proceeding quite fast, leaving behind her a long, white and foamy path. Below us was the widest part of the ship, housing the depth containers which enable her to emerge and submerge. These tanks are filled with compressed air as long as the submarine floats. When the captain decides to submerge, he gives orders for the tanks to be opened and the ocean water rushes in and takes the ship down. The reverse takes place when he wants to emerge; the tanks are once more filled with compressed air to displace the water, and the vessel surfaces.

We had reached the open sea, turning toward the Isle of Wight, and I went below through the engine room, whose compactness made the noise of the Diesels the more terrific. Suddenly a siren was heard, followed immediately by the order "Diving Stations" over the loudspeaker.

The next few seconds were full of activity. Sailors were running to their stations, doors were shut, wheels were turned, covers were pulled down, taps were turned off, more orders were given. It locked as though they really meant to take all that mass of steel under water. The Captain, above us, slid down into the ship first, smartly pulling down the cover behind him "Take her down to 35 feet," he said to No. 1. The depth indicator went past 5, 15, 20 and 25, and everything grew still as the electric engines took over and the pitching and rolling stopped. I found it difficult to believe that was it, and we were really under water.

"Periscope up" shouted the Captain. A thick metal tube rose up out of the floor noiselessly, as though by magic. The Captain made for it whilst it was still in motion, putting his hands on the two handles. He adjusted the sights, looked all around the horizon in a 360-degree sweep, then brought it back in the direction of the ship's course.

More Familiarity

The atmosphere aboard was pleasant. Orders were given without noise or excitement; discipline and differences in rank seemed less pronounced than on other ships, probably because of the confined space. I talked to one of the Petty Officers, James Campbell, born in Newcastle. Twenty-four years old, he has been in the Navy since he was 15, is a specialist for underwater armament. He is quite happy in the Navy, but intends to get out for six months in order to get a taste of civilian life, which he has never known. If it works out, well and good. If not, why, he can always go back and find himself a submarine.

Campbell tells of an experience in 1951, when his ship got stuck on a rock under water for ten hours and everyone was sure that this was the end. Then the Captain decided to release all the compressed air there was, and the ship cleared the rock.

The air inside was clear and pure. A submarine can stay underwater for nine hours wtihout changing air, and with the help of oxygen tanks this can become 90-100 hours. The schnorkel helps, too, by sucking in air while the ship is below water.

At 12 o'clock we had dinner. The food was good, despite the small size of the galley. At two o'clock the Captain called out "Get ready to go up." Some traps were closed and the Captain went up towards the bridge, giving an order to fill the compressed air tanks. The pistons in the bridge room were opened and the hum of compressed air could clearly be heard.

"Twenty, fifteen, ten, five," No. 1 called out, and then the Captain pushed the cover out. Drops of water splashed into the ship. The submarine began to sway. Once more the diesels were heard. We picked up speed. I stood on the bridge while the wind swept my face. The gun-crew was going through a gun drill.

India's Plan Requires Foreign Aid

By PHILIP DEANE

DELHI (OFNS). — THE success of India's new second Five-year Plan may well depend on the adoption of totalitarian methods for stepping up investments and help from the Soviet bloc for its foreign exchange — this is the inescapable conclusion if one reads the plan in conjunction with recent policy statements by Indian leaders who presumably mean what they say.

The picture in short is as follows: the Indian Government plans to spend $9,600m. on development in the next five years with an emphasis on basic industries — "laying India's industrial foundations." The irreducible minimum of foreign exchange for the success of this plan is, according to the planners, $1,600m. which cannot come (again according to the planners) from existing reserves.

Further, India has actually available for spending only $4,800m. The remainder will be found by nearly doubling the present note circulation through printing another $2,400m., and by getting $1,600m. in foreign aid between now and 1961. This would still leave a gap of $800m. which the planners confess they do not yet know how to fill.

If this were so much boasting, so much paper planning not to be followed up by action, there would be no point in discussing it. But this is not the case.

Mr. Nehru intends starting work in earnest on this Five-year Plan at once. Mr. Krishna Menon has just been raised to the rank of Cabinet Minister so that the Premier can drop foreign affairs and have more time for directing the implementation of the plan.

The targets, especially in the industrial, power and transport fields, are such that work must be started on the building of factories, etc., immediately, if the targets are to be met. Heavy industries, power projects, railway bridges, take a long time to build, machinery from abroad must be ordered well in advance and that is exactly what Mr. Nehru has started doing. This means that he has committed his country to certain projects, which therefore have been given *de facto* priority.

Consumer Will Suffer

What happens if money starts running out by the middle of the plan? The big industrial projects will not go short, because the money for these will have already been committed. It is hardly likely that when the expensive machinery paid for in precious foreign exchange arrives in India it will be left lying around idle because there are no funds to pay the workers to instal it. Instead, other projects will go short of funds such a health, education, social welfare, consumer goods production. In other words, the Indian consumer will suffer. Alternately, he may be asked to pay more taxes, or see his already inflated currency become more inflated still as more notes are printed.

What the Indian planner calls "physical controls" might succeed in keeping down the prices, but as investments in consumer industries will be inescapably reduced, the consumer will not find goods to buy.

For the Indian consumer, who has the world's lowest standard of living, this is indeed a bleak prospect.

Even if it were argued, and with much justification, that Indians must make sacrifices for the sake of their country's rapid development, the stark fact remains that these sacrifices may well prove worthless if the necessary foreign exchange is not available to buy the imported machinery without which India's industrial development cannot start. India is currently getting foreign aid at the rate of $80m. a year from all sources. For her second plan she needs four times as much; $320m. a year is the irreducible minimum for the success of the plan.

In the Western world, the only source from which sums of such magnitude could come is the United States. Unless there is a surprising change in the attitude of the American Congress, aid to India is not likely to increase.

Thus, Mr. Nehru will soon be faced with the dilemma of giving up his cherished plan, or trying to find more foreign aid. He could ask America but he does not want to do that. In fact, the prospect of an American Congressional discussion on aid to India is so distasteful to most Indians — including Mr. Nehru—that they are almost ready to give up what aid they are currently getting from the United States.

So the Indian Government is exploring the possibility of developing barter trade with Russia. The problems involved were studied during the recent Bulganin-Khrushchev visit to India, and talks are continuing on this subject. An Indian expert put the case to me:

The industrial production in the Communist countries is so large that they can afford to sell us the heavy machinery we need. Even if they have to expand their heavy industrial potential to help us, that would be worth their while. It is obvious from the latest Russian Five-Year-Plan that they still want to concentrate on heavy industry. But there is a limit to how fast even they can absorb capital goods. By selling to us they can expand their production without worrying about outlets. And they would like that, since they are racing American heavy industry. We could pay them with hides, cotton cloth, even food, all of which are short in the Communist countries.

India is impressed by the fact that within a 4-year Burma's whole foreign trade was re-orientated, and the Communist countries' participation in this rose from practically nothing to over a quarter, on a barter basis. Barter does not have the humiliating implications of aid either.

But India would be exporting food when her people are hungry, cloth and hides when her people are naked and unshod — just as China is doing now. The totalitarian implications of this do not scare the Indians, who say that their main aim is to develop their economy quickly and claim they have no other choice.

The pro-Western among them hope that to avert an Indian economic tie-up with Russia, America will finance Mr. Nehru's plan on terms acceptable to India's pride.

The Same Spirit of Leader Worship, Denunciation, Intolerance

Nazism Issue in West Germany

By SEBASTIAN HAFFNER

BERLIN, (OFNS). — IN the mutual polemics which have accompanied the break-up of the coalition between Christian Democrats and Free Democrats at Bonn, each side has, by strong hints or even by outright name-calling, accused the other of being riddled with ex-Nazis or neo-Nazis and of trying to revive the Nazi spirit in West Germany.

It is somewhat ludicrous to find these charges brought forward now, after six years in which the two parties governed happily together. But it is also a healthy thing that in the present West Germany the role of Nazis and Nazism is in this way at last ventilated and publicly discussed. For there is undoubtedly some truth in the mutual charges, and it is worthwhile separating this element of truth from the exaggerations.

There is probably nobody in active West German politics today who deliberately works for the restoration of the Hitler State. Neo-Nazi groups who tried to do this have always remained on the lunatic fringe of West German politics, and have today shrunk to complete insignificance. On the other hand, nobody who lived in Hitler Germany and lives in West Germany today can fail to find many signs of continuity and similarity.

Especially, there is still, although in an attenuated form, the same spirit of leader worship, of denunciation, of intolerance. Many "offices for the protection of the Constitution" and other secret police institutions, still collect material against oppositional politicians, journalists and other people in public life, and perpetuate something of the old fear of the Gestapo, although they have no longer the power of arbitrary arrest.

Communists, Left-wing Socialists, and other political non-conformists, live no longer in fear of their lives, but they do live in fear of their livelihood, and often of their liberty. Long periods of custody without trial have to some extent taken the place of the former concentration camps as a means of intimidating such political opponents.

Akin to Fascism

All this is vastly milder than the Nazi terror was. It does not preclude a certain amount of opposition and of free speech. But it is essentially more akin to the atmosphere of Fascist States than of real democracies. And it has something to do with the survival of so many Nazis in high positions, who, even if they have discarded some of their more extreme opinions, have not, and probably cannot, rid themselves of their accustomed political and administrative style.

The situation is worse in the civil service, and in the judiciary, than in politics proper. As for the latter, it is true that Free Democrats and Christian Democrats alike — and the Refugee Party and German Party as well — contain a fair number of politicians with a Nazi past, but no party is dominated by them. The leading figures have usually a fairly clean political record. This goes for the Free Democrats no less than for the Christian Democrats. Even the "young men of Dusseldorf" have nothing worse against them than membership in the Hitler Youth movement in their teens. The very fact that in the present political polemics a Nazi past is still a matter of reproach is a healthy sign.

But there are enough ex-Nazis in high political office — e.g. four Cabinet Ministers, including the Minister of the Interior, are ex-Nazis — to inject some of the Nazi spirit into political life, and in particular to protect their former political friends in the civil service and in the judiciary, which are hardly distinguishable from the civil service and judiciary in the times of Hitler.

Two prominent cases, recently much discussed, may be cited as an example. West Germany's civil servant number one, Herr Globke, Secretary of State to the Chancellery, served in the Ministry of the Nazi Minister of the Interior, Frick, who was hanged in Nuremberg as a war criminal, and under him wrote the official commentary on the Nuremberg racial laws of 1935 which deprived the Jews of all civic rights in Germany.

The chief of the Eastern Department in the Foreign Ministry, Herr Brautigam, served in a leading position under another hanged war criminal, Rosenberg, in the notorious Ministry for the Occupied Eastern Territories.

These are only particularly striking examples of continuity in the Administration. In the legal profession, things are even worse. West German jurisdiction is perhaps the strongest element in maintaining the Nazi tradition in the West Germany of today.

Only 11 Years

Perhaps all this is not surprising. One cannot expect that 11 years after Hitler all traces of Nazism should have disappeared from German life. The essential question is whether these traces are gradually diminishing or whether they are consolidating again.

The democratic Constitution, and the close connections of West Germany with the democratic West, should make for a gradual dilution and disappearance of the Hitlerian remnants. But the fact is that these are more noticeable today, and the ex-Nazis in ministerial offices and on judicial benches, show greater self-confidence than five or seven years ago.

One reason for this may well be the crusading anti-Communism which has been officially fostered in West Germany in these five years. For this was also one essential, if not the essential, element of Nazism. If this is realized, it is easy to see the bridges on which the Nazis could cross back to a position of influence and respectability in West Germany again in the last five years.

Operation Babel

By EPHRAIM KISHON

LAST week I had to transact a small deal involving X-ray apparatus. I called at the Allopathic Trade Ministry, intending to inquire whether one could get a licence for the import of X-ray apparatus donated by his relatives abroad, even though one is not a doctor, but suffers from bulbus duodenitis and therefore has to X-ray his stomach frequently.

Everything went smoothly at the Ministry. The enquiry booth was held by a young man deputizing for his uncle (just then on reserve service) who tentatively sent me to room 1203, from where I was rerouted to No. 4.

Passing through Nos. 17-3-2004-81-905, I reached No. 504 at noon next day, which was the office of a Dr. Bar Cyanide, Hapoel Hamizrahi councillor without portfolio for X-ray affairs. There was not a soul in front of his door, but it soon transpired that one could enter the room only in possession of a slip of paper with a number on it. This was to prevent the forming of awkward queues, and I could get a number in room No. 18.

•

THERE was a terrific queue in front of No.18, and I calculated that at the rate of a person every 30 seconds, plus an exceptional case after every third simple mortal, my turn would not come before five to six years, which is a very long time, even under the present difficult economic conditions.

As there had always been a base and selfish streak in my character, I undertook certain steps with the aim of cheating my fellow-sufferers and gaining undeserved advantages over them. I entered the adjoining room 17, and through it insolently penetrated into No. 18, where they distributed the queue-avoiding numbers.

Just then, there were no customers in the room, only a basilisk-eyed, burly official, who, startled by my unexpected entrance, bawled me out in the following words:

"No entering from the side! I won't receive you! Didn't you see the queue outside? You'll have to join it just like everybody else..."

On such occasions, one has to come up with something unusual, otherwise one is lost.

"Bulbus" — I stressed the name of my disease. "Bulbus doudenitis."

The official was a medical ignoramus and apparently also disliked the refreshing drinks sold on the streets of Tel Aviv. He stared at me completely bewildered.

"What?" he said. "Who? Why?"

And then I had a brainwave, which I think could revolutionize queuing in Israel.

"Dvargichoke plokay g'vichkir?" I asked the official, smiling amiably. *"Shmusek groggy. Latiten?"*

That floored him.

"Redste Yiddish?" he asked. *"Efsher redste you speak English?"*

"Dvargichoke plokay."

"Redste Fransoa?"

"G'vichkir u mugvichkir..."

The official rose and called in a cashier from the adjoining room.

"This poor devil speaks only Hungarian," he said to his colleague. "You are from Transilvania, perhaps you could ask him what on earth he wants?"

"Haver" the cashier addressed me, *"te mit akarol mama?"*

"Dvargichoke plokay" I promptly answered. *"Latiten?"*

The cashier next tried Rumanian and Carpatho-Ruthenian, then shrugged his shoulders and left me to my fate.

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WITH that, the Big Hunt started. A sallow-complexioned clerk of the Calory Computing Department came down from the third floor and quizzed me in Arabic, Turkish and Dutch. I naturally stuck to my *dvargichokes* and spread my arms in regret. Then came an engineer from the second floor Decimation Group and we quickly ran through the Slavic languages. Nothing. The tea carrier happened to speak Finnish. *"Shmusek"* — I repeated desperately. *"Shmusek groggy!"* A B.A. councillor tried Latin, then the Director General of the Rice Control Section addressed me in Rheato-Romanic. *"G'vichkir."* An unknown lady babbled something in Italian, Spanish and Japanese, then they called up the gatekeeper, an immigrant from Afghanistan, who addressed me in his native tongue and in broken Abyssinian.

While a cannibalistic pigmy bookeeper was speaking to me in the language of the gnu-gnu tribe, quite a crowd had gathered round me, and all were trying to guess where I came from and what I wanted. The cashiers swore to my being a Mestizo white Indian, while the others inclined towards taking me for an Eskimo, but this was categorically denied by the Director of the East European desk, himself an Eskimo.

Called in by telephone, the Controller of Vanishing Stocks tried to clarify things in Malayan, but ran into a solid wall of *dvargichokes*. Came the Coordinator of Public Delusions with Aramaic. *"Plokay."* Walloon, Basque, *"Mug'vichkir."* Norwegian, Papuan, Greek, Portuguese, Tibetan, Ladino, Swahili, Latvian, Volapük... Nothing. Not a word.

When everybody was lying completely exhausted at my feet, I strolled over to the official's desk, and as if I had just discovered them, picked up one of the numbers scattered all over it. (Remember? that's what I had come for).

"He wants a number!" the good news spread like wildfire throughout the dark corridors. "A number is what he wants! Finally! A number! Hallelujah...!"

The officials forced another number on me, patted me on the back, and congratulated me, and embraced me, and I think the Controller even kissed the fringe of my coat. The eyes of some were moist... Others were marvelling at the Ingathering of the Exiles. Later I found another dozen numbers in my pockets.

"Dvella" I mumbled, slightly moved myself. "Dvella..."

That's how I was received by Dr. Bar Cyanide without queuing. It took him only five minutes to answer my query. X-ray apparatus may be imported only by newcomer doctors with at least eight years' practice in the country.

PELTOURS

TRAVEL · TOURS · INSURANCE · FREIGHT

DEPARTURES: MARCH 11 — MARCH 17, 1956
FROM LYDDA AIRPORT

Date	Time	Company	Destination
SUN Mar. 11	0630	CYPRUS AIR	Nicosia, Athens, Rome, London
	0800	L. A. I.	Athens, Rome
	1100	T. W. A.	Athens, Rome, Zurich, Paris, New York
	1800	EL AL	Istanbul
	2300	EL AL	Rome, Paris, London, New York
MON Mar. 12	0900	EL AL	Vienna, Amsterdam, London
	1800	EL AL	Nicosia
TUE Mar. 13	0100	EL AL	Rome
	0610	S. A. S.	Istanbul, Vienna, Duesseldorf, Copenhagen, Stockholm
	0630	CYPRUS AIR	Nicosia, Athens, Rome, London
	0800	SWISSAIR	Athens, Geneva, Zurich
	0945	SABENA	Athens, Brussels, New York
	1000	AIR FRANCE	Rome, Paris, New York
	1100	K. L. M.	Munich, Amsterdam, New York
WED Mar. 14	0800	L. A. I.	Rome, New York
	1530	T. W. A.	Rome, Geneva, Paris, New York
	2130	EL AL	Fort-Lamy, Brazzaville, Johannesburg
	2230	EL AL	Rome, Paris, London, New York
THU Mar. 15	0240	AIR FRANCE	Teheran
	0700	EL AL	Istanbul
	0845	CYPRUS AIR	Nicosia, Athens, Milan, London
	1000	T. A. E.	Nicosia, Athens
	1015	K. L. M.	Rome, Amsterdam, New York
	1000	EL AL	Rome
	1000	EL AL	Nicosia
	2015	AIR FRANCE	Rome, Frankfurt, Paris
	2300	EL AL	Athens, Brussels, London, New York
FRI Mar. 16	0730	EL AL	Zurich, Paris
	1200	T. W. A.	Rome, Milan, Paris, New York

FROM HAIFA AIRPORT

FRI Mar. 16	0005	CYPRUS AIR	Nicosia, Istanbul

FROM HAIFA PORT

Mar. 13	1500	GRIMANI	Larnaca, Piraeus, Naples, Genoa.

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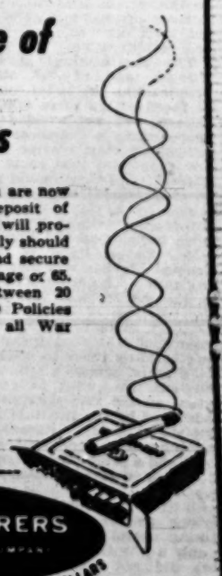

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AVIATION COLUMN

Rubber Airplane

By AIRBORNE

FROM Akron, Ohio, comes the intriguing news of an entirely new type of aeroplane manufactured mainly from rubber.

The craft is a lightweight monoplane of rubberized "Airmat" fabric. It is made rigid by airpressure and is a product of the Goodyear Aircraft Corporation.

The new machine was chiefly developed to test the possibilities of Airmat as a structural material for aircraft. The wing and tail assemblies and pilot's seat are of the material. This is a Goodyear product consisting of joined layers of inflatable rubber-coated nylon fabric shaped by thousands of drop- pair threads. The conical fuselage is made of airship fabric.

The machine, first of its kind in the U.S., is powered by a two-cycle, 30 h.p. engine. The principle suggests intriguing possibilities for Israel, which already possesses two ultra-modern type factories and a highly developed plastics industry.

Vertical Separation

One of the panels meeting at Montreal, Canada, in connection with the series of conferences under the auspices of the International Civil Aviation Organization has been dealing with the problem of vertical separation in airplane traffic.

Airport practice is to allot each plane a channel in which it must cruise until given permission to land. The allocation of such channels prevents the possibility of collisions. Latterly vertical channels have been assigned to relieve pressure on crowded airways. Moreover, the high levels at which jet planes fly have caused concern about the accuracy of current separation methods.

The panel is considering the use of new methods of vertical separation and of new types of instruments that may be developed for the purpose.

No "Airborne"

Enquiries at the home of the writer of this column last week concerning his failure to make his deadline elicited the response "Airborne has flew!!"

The world's first rubber aeroplane.

Chinese Painting in Haifa

DOWNSTAIRS from the Miron Sima exhibition, the Haifa Municipal Museum is showing the UNESCO "Two Thousand Years of Chinese Painting." Quite knowledgeable people have at first mistaken the reproductions for originals. The catalogue is prefaced by a model introduction, explaining the background of Chinese aesthetics.

Wandering round the hall, I found interest in trying to collate the painting of a period with its pottery. Sung landscape painting emanates from that personal romanticism whose finest European expression is Leopardi's poem, "The Infinite." Sung pottery has an exquisite simplicity of form and softness of colour. One has the idea that, in view of the spirit of Sung painting, the colour of the ceramics must be more important than their shape, through a reasoning roughly parallel to the transition from the romanticism of Constable and, more typically, Turner, to impressionism. Consequently the chaste contours represent a reduction of form to a minimum. Again, Ming pottery is more realist and detailed. Surely the emphasis on detail in painting is at one with the elaborate designs of Ming pottery.

In the centre of the same hall are placed the sections of two of the seven mosaic panels, "The Seven Fruits," made by Perli Pelzig for the Jewish Community Centre of Atlanta, Georgia. The designs are admirably spaced on the background, the mosaic background colours being made up of gentle browns, greys and whites. *H.*

JERUSALEM FILM SOCIETY REVIVED

BEIT Hillel has taken upon itself the much appreciated task of reviving a film society in Jerusalem. The opening night, held on Tuesday night at Beit Hillel's recently completed auditorium, included a short documentary, Michael Elkins' "Edge of Danger" (reviewed in this paper) and Frank Capra's farce, "Long Pants," with Harry Langdon in the main role. The latter was released in 1927 and was loaned to the Society through the courtesy of the British Film Institute.

The Society will hold its shows every other Sunday night. Among its scheduled features are such classics as "Nanook of the North," "The Cabinet of Dr. Caligari" and "Les Portes de la Nuit." *Y.Z.*

BAHAI CONTEST

THE "Caravan of East and West," offers cash prizes of $300, $200 and $100 to the people of the Middle East for the three best papers of not more than 2,000 words on the subject "How Can Peace and Cooperation be Established Among the People of the Middle East?"

Manuscripts must be original and unpublished and posted by November 1, 1956. The prizes will be awarded at a special session of the Bahai Conference in Jerusalem next year. Details are available at The Caravan of East and West, 132 East 65th Street, New York 21, N.Y., U.S.A.

Radio Review

Debate on Broadcasting

THE Knesset last week held its annual debate on the Prime Minister's Office, which includes Kol Yisrael. Few speakers dealt at any length with broadcasting. It cannot, of course, be said whether this reluctance stems from apathy, unanimous approval of the broadcasts, or—most likely—the vast range of vital topics lumped together with radio in the debate.

One of the speakers was Mr. Yitzhak Raphael of Hapoel Hamizrahi. He betrayed extensive knowledge of the subject and made several practical proposals. After putting forward some complaints, he advocated the abolition of Galei Zahal and Kol Zion Lagola, and the incorporation of their functions under Kol Yisrael (as was apparently advocated by Kol Yisrael itself in a document it circulated to members of the Knesset.)

Although there is room for the reduction of overlapping, the picture he drew of duplication was exaggerated. The arguments against such unification have been quoted in this column before. These apart, it will be no solution for the shortcomings of Kol Yisrael to increase its responsibilities and burdens.

For one thing, the assumption by Kol Yisrael of the other two stations would necessitate an enormous financial drain, which could only be met at the expense of its current programmes. The result therefore would be a general deterioration.

The shortcomings in Kol Yisrael (and of the other broadcasting systems) must be faced within these organisations, and not avoided by propounding a grandiose but basically useless scheme. The few economies that could be effected (and they should not be exaggerated) could be attained by a plan for closer cooperation without imposing extra burdens on Kol Yisrael.

Mr. Simha Babe of the General Zionists was also for unification. The other speaker on the subject was Mr. Ya'akov Nitzani of Mapai, who dwelt at some length on the important fact that the present build-up tends to neglect the oriental section of the population. He relied to some extent on the survey recently conducted by the Institute for Applied Social Research, which has been concluded this week and a preliminary report of which was circulated to members.

All three contributions were serious and considered, containing useful suggestions. It is only a pity that more members did not turn their attention to the subject.

MOSHE Haim Luzzatto's drama "Praise to the Righteous," is (you should excuse the expression) caviar to the general. Written in the eighteenth century, it is one of the starting-point for the development of modern Hebrew. The dramatic form is a literary device, and the work is hardly ever likely to be staged (although it could make an excellent masque). Its heavy allegory conveys the loftiest of sentiments in the loftiest of language.

Kol Yisrael deserves thanks for giving its listeners an opportunity for getting acquainted with "Praise for the Righteous," a Hebrew classic which few of us know. It is, in fact, a difficult work and most difficult to follow (especially late at night), but the principle of presenting it over the radio was eminently right.

PICK OF NEXT WEEK'S LISTENING: Isaac Stern (tonight at 8.15); The music of Hanech Jacobi (Sun. at 19.45); Strindberg's "Miss Julie" (Monday at 8); Works by Mendelssohn (Weds. at 19.25); Palna Salzman playing piano solos by Albeniz (Thurs. at 8). *AUDIO*

ON THE AIR

FIRST PROGRAMME

522, 249, 33.3 & 49.9 M.

News: Hebrew: 7 a.m (tomorrow 8.30 a.m.) 1.30, 7.00, 9.00 & 12.00 p.m. Arabic Programme (including News): 8 a.m., 2.15 & 5.45 p.m.

TODAY

6.00 a.m. Morning Programme (Haifa only). 6.30 Service. 6.35 Exercise. 6.45 Musical Clock (R). 7.15 Melodies (R). 9.00 Close Down.

12.00 N. "Music at Noon" Ahuva Zadok. 12.30 "Military Bands" (R). 12.50 Programme for Hospitals (R). 1.45 "To Jerusalem Citizens." 1.48 "Light Fare." 2.15 Kabbalat Shabbat. 3.45 "Youth Corner." 4.15 Chess Corner. 4.35 Classical Requests. 6.45 Bible Reading. 7.15 Shabbat Shalom. 8.00 Talk by Yeshayahu Klinov. 8.15 Soloist of the Week: Isaac Stern. 8.45 Readings by Yehoshua Bertonov. 9.15 Friday Night Concert: Rossini-Britten: "Matinees Musicales," played by the Royal Opera House Orchestra. "Covent Garden" conducted by Warwick Braithwaite. Saint-Saens: Concert Piece for Harp & Orchestra op. 154 played by Jeannette Helmis & Symphony Orchestra conducted by Heinz Mahlke. Shlesinger: Symphony in D-minor, played by the Kol Yisrael Orchestra, conducted by Heinz Freudenthal. 10.30 The Story of the Week. 10.45 "Folk Dances." 11.15 Chamber Music. Verdi: String Quartet in E-minor. Hugo Wolf: "Italian Serenade." 11.45 Light Music. 12.00 Close Down.

TOMORROW

7.30 a.m. Service and Melodies. 8.40 Songs (R). 9.00 Morning Concert. Bach: Choral Prelude (played by Albert Schweitzer—organ). Handel: "Saul"—Oratorio Act Three. 9.45 "Musical Quiz." 10.15 Literature Corner. 10.45 Concert Hall: Haydn: Symphony No. 95 in C-minor (conductor: Sir Hamilton Harty). Kreisler: Concerto in C. in the Style of Vivaldi (Soloist: Fritz Kreisler). Smetana: "Wallstein's Camp" op. 14 (conductor: Rafael Kubelik). 11.30 Curtain Up. 12.20 Interlude. 12.30 Requests (R). 1.00 Stage and Screen. 1.45 Cantoral Recordings. 2.15 Light Music (R). 3.45 Literature Readings. 4.00 Opera: Donizetti: "Don Pasquale" — Act Three. Gluck: "Orpheus"—Act One. 5.25 Science Studio. 6.45 Bible Reading. 7.15 Guests in the Studio. 7.30 Hamavdil & Melaveh Malka. 8.00 Art & Culture. 8.20 Interlude. 8.30 Questions and Answers. 9.10 Sport News. 9.15 Newsreel. 9.30 Miniatures. 10.05 "Allegro Con Brio." 11.00 Dance Music. 12.00 Close Down.

SECOND PROGRAMME

497, 480, 223, 42.9 & 33.9 M.

English News: 1.45, 10.15 p.m. French News: 2.00 p.m.

IMMIGRANTS' HOUR (33.3, 34.9 & 469 M.): Today: 5.30-5.45 Yiddish-Hebrew Lesson. 6.00 Light Music. 6.30 French. 7.00 Yiddish. 7.30 Ladino. 8.00 Light Music. 8.15 News in Easy Hebrew. 8.30 Rumanian. 8.45 Hungarian. 9.00 Close Down.

Tomorrow: 5.30 Spanish Songs. 5.45 Ladino-Hebrew Lesson. 6.00 Light Music. 6.30 French. 7.00 Yiddish. 7.30 Ladino. 8.00 Light Music (R). 8.15 News in Easy Hebrew. 8.30 Rumanian. 8.45 Hungarian. 9.00 Close Down.

KOL ZION LAGOLA (32.2 M.): Today: 6.30 News. 6.35 The Week in the Knesset. 6.50 Readings for Shabbat. Parashat Hahodesh by Uri Ephrat. 7.00 Hebrew Programme: From Week to Week. Tomorrow: 6.30 News. 6.35 "South Africans in Israel." Telva Modes Ltd." 6.45 Melaveh Malkah from Kibbutz Masuot Yitzhak. 7.00 Yiddish Programme. Today: 11.15 News. 11.20 Readings for Shabbat. Parashat Hahodesh by Uri Ephrat. 11.30 "Vistas of Israel": The Story of San Vicandro. 11.45 "On Behalf of Israel." Tomorrow: 11.15 Shavua Tov. News. Programme Highlights. 11.25 "This Also Happened."

ARMY PROGRAMME (44.6, 216, 238 & 220 M.): 6.30 Opening. 6.35 "Towards Saturday." 7.00 News. 7.10 Musical World. 7.30 In Israel and in the World. 7.40 Concert: Works by Mozart. 9.00 News. 9.15 "Galei Zahal's Weekly." 10.00 Dance Music. 11.00 Close Down. Tomorrow: 6.30 p.m. Opening. 6.35 "The Night Following Shabbat." 7.00 News. 7.10 Interlude. 7.20 "In bygone Days." 8.30 Songs. 9.00 News. 9.15 Dance Music. 10.30 Close Down.

B.B.C. HEBREW BROADCAST: (16.79, 19.45, 16.95, 25.15 M.): 7.30-8.00 p.m. Today: News Talk. British Album. Tomorrow: News, News Talk, From Review.

ONE-MAN SHOWS BY GOOD ARTISTS

THE first impression of the exhibition of Jane Schacheri-Hillmann, opened last Tuesday at the Jerusalem Artists House, is a new freedom of rhythmic line since this artist's last show three years ago, and also in comparison with the isolated drawings one has seen meantime in general exhibitions. With an all too sharp drawing pen, Jane Schacheri has abandoned that insistence on detail which made many of her earlier landscapes reminiscent of old perspectivist staff maps. While her drawings still remain identifiable, she has gained sublimation with a more sweeping ductus.

The two "Hanita" drawings have an amazing atmospheric quality, the "Nir Etzion" landscape is extremely good and there is daring in the "Kinneret" view. Schacheri's nudes have a smoothness of line which makes one regret that she never tries her hand at figural compositions. A new sculpture, "Rapture," while adhering to the very form typical of this artist, has a decisive upward surge and is a master work. Now it is high time for Schacheri to attempt some figures in movement again, like her unforgotten "Dancer," of which a photo is exhibited, but on this new higher level of her artistic development.

Abstract Painting

CHAIM Nahor, whose one-man show opened at the Nora Studio last Saturday, is first of all an excellent painter of sure taste and technical competence, and with sense of balanced form. Almost all of his paintings show a most satisfactorily treated surface.

Among the pure abstractions in his collection are works of great and self-evident beauty. "Labyrinth," without any attempt at symbolism, truly gives one the feeling of being lost in the search for an exit into a brighter world somewhere. The frescoes are weightless, enjoyable decoration and the relief woodcuts most successful experiments.

In general, the more abstract Nahor's compositions are, the better they are. In some pictures that still include traces of undigested natural form, (e.g. "Dancers," "Rhythm" and "Trees") there is, to quote Goethe, *"Ein Erdenrest zu tragen peinlich."* To my taste, however, the most important painting in Nahor's collection is the composition "Stage," where abstraction of architectural form is attempted and fully attained. Among Israel's abstract painters Chaim Nahor is convincingly sincere.

Abstract Sculpture

AS a finishing touch to the Bezalel Schatz interior of Jerusalem's Café Vienna, an abstract sculpture "Woman Combing Her Hair," by the visiting American sculptor, Frana Bandow, has just been added. The barely recognizable figure is intriguing. The very "open" treatment gives an interesting play of light and shadow under lamps with most decorative plastic glass shades by Zahara Schatz. *TA.F.M.*

Farba Exhibition

I. FARBA, who lives in Safad, is now holding his first one-man show in Israel at the Chemerinsky Gallery. Of Polish origin, son of a well-known Yiddish writer, he lived for several years in France where he studied art and chemistry and had a number of exhibitions. He came over here to fight in the war of liberation and settled in the country a couple of years ago.

The artist is perhaps more of a story-teller than a painter; every work is more or less the illustration to some happening, real or imaginary. Of a still-life showing a coffee pot, a teapot and a candle, Farba himself says he saw the first as the father, the second as the mother and the third as the child and the whole composition represented to him a "family group."

His mind is filled with memories of the life of the Polish ghetto and of ancient legends and these memories he seeks to recall in somewhat naive but obviously profoundly felt pictorial terms. At the same time he has a certain feeling for design and at times, evolves exciting colour combinations. He uses a particularly beautiful purple and velvety black with colours made by himself. Particularly worth note is the "Where to?" (gouache), a group of wanderers against a background, lit by a red sun. There is much feeling in this work and it is more "painterly" than most of the others.

"Women by Candlelight" is also interesting in colour and in texture. "Between Two Chimneys" (after a story by A. Sutzkever), a sombre work, is also expressive and some complicated paintings repay study: "Dream and Reality," depicts an old Rabbi in his poor room, with the illustration to his dreams forming part of the background while a realistically painted village scene forms the lower part of the painting; "Downward" illustrates man's descent after tasting the fruit of knowledge. *S.W.*

French Actress Reads Texts

Vera Korène: Causerie poétique sur les Visages de la France. Ohel Theatre, Tel Aviv.

VERA Korene recites as if she were playing a duet. The flow of words, or rather of their meaning, is the tune; the voice is the accompaniment. The two sometimes complete, sometimes oppose each other, as in music; they must not necessarily coincide. If you do not understand the words, the art is lost to you.

To an ear accustomed to English orators, the French seem strangely, unnecessarily violent, overflown by emotion. But perhaps this concentrated emotion is necessary to sustain the etheric limpidity of French classical verse. Racine and Corneille are so specifically French that their words are void of meaning for the foreigner, for whom French poetry really begins with Baudelaire.

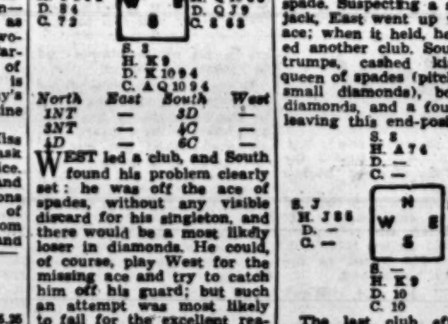
Miss Korene gave us a few very interesting, musical renderings of French texts from the 17th to the 20th centuries. Her voice has an almost unending gamut of expression—she is savagely haughty as Athalie, she has the charwoman's undertones in "La Carmagnole"; the simplicity of Desbordes-Valmore verses is tragic, and Charles Peguy's description of the front-line is pathetic.

We feel, however, that Miss Korene has been given a task to which no one can do justice. The little bits of poetry and prose are mere illustrations in a tedious enumeration of French men of letters from the time of Louis-le-Grand which lasts 90 minutes. It sounded like a schoolmaster's idea of the history of French literature for the benefit of a native class in Equatorial Africa. It was rather awkward, too, to put the apotheosis of the "True Faith" in the mouth of a Jewish actress sitting in front of an overwhelmingly Jewish audience in Israel.

The highbrow, even if he does not know French perfectly, would like to see Miss Korene in some of her great parts. Her few remarks on how she staged Athalie revealed an analytic mind whose working the theatre-loving public would be delighted to follow. *B. M.*

BRIDGE *By JERUSALEMITE*

AN INGENIOUS SWINDLE



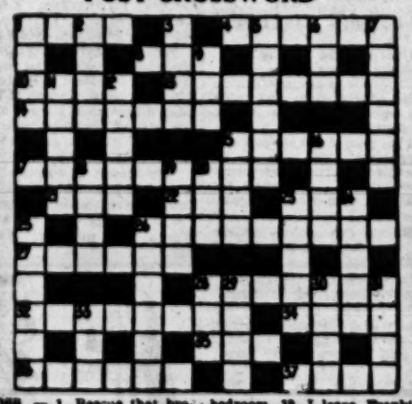
North	East	South	West
1NT	—	3D	—
3NT	—	4C	—
4D	—	6C	—

WEST led a club, and South found his problem clearly set: he was off the ace of spades, without any visible discard for his singleton, and there would be a most likely loser in diamonds. He could, of course, play West for the missing ace and try to catch him off his guard; but such an attempt was most likely to fail for the excellent reason that the ace of spades was marked as being with East — in view of West's failure to lead it right away on the strength of the adverse bidding.

Having, consequently, nothing to lose, South decided to try a swindle: he won the first trick with dummy's king of clubs and called for a low spade. Suspecting a singleton jack, East went up with the ace; when it held, he returned another club. South drew trumps, cashed king and queen of spades (pitching two small diamonds), both high diamonds, and a fourth club, leaving this end-position:

The last club effected a double squeeze. Forced to keep the spade jack West threw a heart. When dummy discarded the spade, East was helpless.

POST CROSSWORD



ACROSS. — 1. Rescue that broken vase? 4. No English river. 8. No Indian service. 10. Dramatic deeds? 12. Condiment. 14. May bring home the lebenlye. 15. Cad in a state of decay? 17. Not exactly in the pink. 21. Enemy. 22. Put two and two together? 23. It's only fit for pigs. 26. Should be thicker these days. 27. Hallowed place. 28. It's architectural rather than musical. 32. It gets in one's way. 34. Fair to middling. 35. My heart's delight? 36. Big cats. 37. In court does it help one to produce an alibi?

DOWN. — 1. They may be high. 2. Spanner in the UNO works? 4. Full of fight in the match? 5. Sailors know how to weigh it. 6. Singapore centre. 7. She takes half the wine. 9. Timber firm, almost. 11. Light banter. 12. One of the three little girls are made of. 15. Lacking polish. 16. Machine with many prices? 18. You'll see this poster in the bedroom. 19. I leave Frankie in the road. 20. Strange! 22. Hits a fly, perhaps. 24. Twisted stories? 25. A doctor to keep you company? 26. Dark? No — dishonest. 29. It's clever to go by air. 30. Noel's other name. 31. Little thing for which I get nothing but thanks? 31. Olga's objective. 33. Turn up the gas.

LAST WEEK'S SOLUTION

ACROSS. — 4. Canned. 7. Baseball. 8. Acetic. 10. Arabs. 13. Or-Al. 14. Ta-ra. 15. Plan(k). 16. All. 17. Stay. 19. U.S.S.R. 21. Slow-match. 23. Seep. 24. P-lea. 26. Ten. 27. Emil(time). 29. Rant. 32. Eric. 33. Offer. 34. Remiss. 35. Tweeners. 36. Rebels.

DOWN. — 1. U-boat. 2. Oscar. 3. This. 4. Clara. 5. Noel. 6. Elixir. 9. Canuta. 11. Raw. 12. Beats. 13. Olympic. 15. Paw. 24. Ash. 25. Topers. 26. Sour-d. 27. Sun. 28. A-L-L. 31. Serene. 35. One. 36. Mists. 38. After.

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Statement of Accounts as at the 31st December, 1955

LIABILITIES		31.12.54
	IL.	IL.
Share Capital	1,143,807	1,100,750
Capital & General Reserve	600,000	465,000
Balance, Profit & Loss Account	11,131	9,858
	1,755,738	1,575,608
Debentures	169,508	215,217
Loans from the Treasury (partly secured by a floating charge) and loans from Mif'al Hapayis	9,509,544	7,730,686
Sundry Creditors, Provisions and proposed Dividend	186,510	94,219
	11,601,300	9,615,670

ASSETS		31.12.54
	IL.	IL.
Investments: Securities	1,675,686	1,466,806
Loans (fully or partly guaranteed by the Treasury IL4,281,577)	9,337,786	7,470,736
	11,013,413	8,936,981
Loans for account of third parties	341,128	272,063
Accrued Income on Investments	9,535	8,869
Cash at Bank	237,229	394,754
	11,601,300	9,615,670

DIPLOMACY IN CEYLON

By Zvia Lazarre

EVERYBODY knows that women make good diplomats, at least as good as men, and the list of famous "Stateswomen" during the second quarter of the Twentieth Century has banished once and for all any old fashioned notions that women do not make able cabinet ministers, ambassadors and civil servants.

No less important and no less successful than official envoys are the wives of men diplomats abroad. They sometimes can say, in no capacity at all, what their husbands dare not, and it has become an accepted fact a wife is an asset to any envoy.

Mrs. Fay Doron is the wife of the former Israel Consul in New Delhi, India, and will leave here soon with her husband to take up their new appointment in Johannesburg, South Africa. In the huge Asian sub-continent, where she spent three years, Mrs. Doron was kept occupied assisting her husband in a country which boasts no full diplomatic representation from Israel. The highlight of her stay there, however, was when she acted as an Israel representative in her own right at the Conference of the International Alliance of Women which was held in Ceylon towards the end of last year.

The Israel Federation of WIZO had applied for membership in that 50-year-old organization and the application was due to be considered at the Ceylon conference in the presence of six representatives of Arab countries.

"I was more than a little scared when WIZO asked me to be its delegate," Mrs. Doron told the members of the WIZO Club in Tel Aviv at a recent meeting in her honour. She need not have been —as her subsequent talk proved.

New members of the Alliance are proposed in alphabetical order, and after Israel in the queue were Jordan and then Lebanon. All eyes turned to the Arab delegates when Israel was proposed and nobody was surprised when they voted against us, although there is no precedent for negative votes in the organization.

After Israel, which was accepted by the other delegates, came Jordan, and the approval could almost be heard when Mrs. Doron raised her hand in favour. She abstained from voting for the Lebanon women's group which went under the name of the "Palestine Refugee Women." The congratulations of most of the delegates, which followed the voting-in ceremony, was an undoubted diplomatic victory for Israel.

The delegates sent by the Arab States to international meetings were not "the Arab women we remember," Mr. Doron told the WIZO members. "They are lawyers and journalists: they are educated and patriotic and they hate Israel as much as their menfolk."

Arab women excited much sympathy from those coming from more progressive countries because of the social standing of the average Arab woman, whereas most people thought that Israel women needed no help as they were emancipated and therefore well off.

It was to Israel, though, that everybody looked as a bridge, not just between Europe and Asia, but between Asia and Africa, Holland and Indonesia, black and white and between neighbouring countries like India and Pakistan.

An African Negro woman discovered in the Israel delegate "a white woman whose towel I was allowed to use," and a woman from Pakistan who was born in Delhi and forced to move to Pakistan when the sub-continent was divided, could not forgive the Arab women for their attitude "and I too am a refugee."

Mrs. Doron told a moving story about how she became a "blood sister" to an Indian Moslem delegate. She had invited the Indian delegation to her room one evening for supper and the Moslem delegate excused herself because of a previous appointment, but promising to slip in afterwards.

The guests had all gone home when there came a knock on Mrs. Doron's door and she opened it to the missing guest. They sat and talked and the Indian woman asked the Israeli to write a few words of greeting in her autograph book. Mrs. Doron wrote, "Affectionate greetings to my Moslem cousin, Shalom," and she told her listeners, "We kissed and cried like cousins who had come together after a long parting."

The Indian woman was the sister of the Indian Ambassador to Cairo.

Diary of a Housewife

By Hadassah Bat Haim

I ACCOMPANY a small Jerusalemite to the dental clinic, not knowing that it is under repair and reconstruction. When we find our dentist, who turns out to be a charming young woman, she assures us that as we are on the list she will squeeze us in somehow. With pride she shows us the large shambles that will be the new clinic and we admire the twelve holes in the floor that will soon be dental chairs.

OUR dentist explains that the only chair now in use is in what will be the demonstration theatre and lecture room, so we pick our way there through half-built rooms each containing shrouded machines of strange and sinister shapes. The demonstration chair is occupied by a small boy in side curls and an embroidered cap. Dentists sitting on the rising tier of seats are watching with close attention as he is drilled and filled, to the accompaniment of loud bangs from workmen who are fixing pipes just outside. Presume they are watching in order to learn something and only find out my mistake when the boy rises and seven dentists rise as one and make a dash for the chair, each clutching a child. The winner, a tall man with a mustache and a surprising turn of speed, jams a pigtailed girl into the chair and goes to work at top speed. The other dentists retire disconsolately back to their seats, some to read, some to stare at the ceiling and some to drink tea. Our dentist takes out her knitting, announcing the surprising news that she is now a grandmother.

I ASK if it goes on like that all the time and she says yes it does and will until the new clinic is finished. I say it's a pity I didn't bring some knitting too. Not that I can knit but it looks as though I shall have time to learn, but she says not to despair but to watch how an old campaigner goes into action. She finishes her row and then catches hold of a passing nurse and whispers in her ear. The nurse looks surprised but goes out obediently and presently comes back with a piece of paper which she gives to the dentist at the chair. He puts the paper in his pocket, shakes an admonitory finger at his patient and goes out.

AS soon as his back is turned, our dentist flashes forward, smartly whips his patient out of the chair and dumps my little friend in instead. She begs me to find a red-headed nurse and ask her for her special forceps. She dares not leave the chair or someone else will nab it.

ON the way back, without the forceps but with a brand new box of drills, I meet the ousted dentist who says he can't understand it. He was told his wife wanted him on the telephone and there was no one there. I mutter something about the Post Office and he says yes he supposes so and sighs resignedly to see that he has lost the chair. Never mind, he says, have I seen the new clinic? Conscience-stricken, I admire the holes once more and return in time to help my little friend from the chair and nearly get knocked over in the mad rush of dentists.

FRIENDS of ours have told us that they find some of the food in their refrigerator seems to pick up the taste and smell of other foods. The answer to this, of course is that most foods should be covered when placed inside the refrigerator. Here are some simple methods of storing food in the refrigerator:

Milk: Should be kept in bottles, or in a covered container.

Butter: Should be kept in a covered butter dish (do not have too much in use at a time).

Meat: Remove all paper wrapping, wipe and wrap in clean greaseproof paper.

Fish: Remove all paper and stand in a covered dish.

Salads: Wash and dry. Keep in covered container or in plastic bag.

Sandwiches: If sandwiches are wrapped in greaseproof or waxed paper and kept in covered jar, they will keep fresh the entire day (or overnight).

While on refrigerators:

Cleaning: Defrost the refrigerator once a week, first removing all food.

Wipe shelves and freezing compartment with weak solution of bi-carbonate of soda and warm water. This keeps the refrigerator from smelling of food. (Use one teaspoon of bi-carbonate of soda to one pint of water).

Additional note: To keep meat and vegetable bins running smoothly, we grease the grooves with a little all-purpose oil. This also prevents rusting.

HINT FOR TODAY: To separate two tumblers which have become wedged one inside the other pour cold water into the inner glass and stand the other one in warm water. The outer glass will expand, thus releasing the inner one.

WOMEN ARE HEALTHIER

A HUNDRED years or so ago, when reliable vital statistics began to be published, the death rate among men at fifty-five to sixty-four years of age was about 10 per cent higher than that of women. After the first World War the excess deaths among these men compared with the women was about 33 per cent. Now the excess is about 90 per cent. For every woman who dies at this age two men will die.

New Figure Control

By a Correspondent

FASHION-conscious women have to be figure-conscious in every country of the world and in every season of the year, and just as Israel *haute couture* and knitwear have begun to make their mark in competition with foreign styles, so has the need arisen for exclusively designed foundation garments to be made here. It was with this intention that the proprietors of the Syiph Salon for fine corsetry transferred their business recently from London and Paris to Tel Aviv.

Madame Tilly, the designer for Syiph and one of the directors, said that women should think of corsets as being necessary not only to support weary old bodies, but as an aid to the health and beauty of every woman. "Just as the average person should visit a doctor three or four times a year, so should they consult their corsetière," she said. "Good corsetry makes for better health by relieving the strain on shoulders and muscles and by making breathing easier."

Every season has its own demands and the corsetière must keep abreast of the latest fashions. Countries like Israel, which have summer weather for much of the year, require special designs and lighter material than London or Paris, and the Syiph Salon has taken this into account. Prior to the transfer here of the machinery and stocks, Mr. S. Roth, one of the directors, made several reconnaissance trips here to investigate the requirements of this country. Young women here were only now beginning to be "corset conscious," he said, whereas in other countries they began to wear foundation garments before the age of 30. In France, he said, it was not uncommon for girls at the age of eight to begin "planning" their figures by wearing corsets.

A well made corset is not a luxury garment. During the second World War, British department (where styles showed that women employed in the heaviest kinds of war industries worked better and remained healthier when they were well corsetted.

In addition to the fashions department, where styles change at the drop of a waistline or neckline, Syiph has a surgical department and a special maternity department. Many years of study combined with extensive cooperation with doctors have given Madame Tilly the background for specialist corsetry. She designs foundation garments for expectant mothers which, she claims, keeps morale at its highest.

Israel women have already shown interest in the Syiph Salon, which opened its doors at the beginning of last month. "We intend to continue our overseas connections too," Mr. Roth said, "and will keep sending our models to foreign fashion shows. We want to see the label 'Made in Israel' become as well known on our garments as 'Made in England' or 'Made in Paris.'"

Anger Scott dress Digby Morton's coat in ribbed cotton ottoman, inspired by a Moorish djellabah.

EXPORT SHOW IN LOS ANGELES

A SHOW of Israel fashions, held at a large Los Angeles hotel a fortnight ago, was such a success that it was decided to make it a coast-to-coast show. The show was organised by the Women's Division of the Los Angeles Bond Drive Committee. This news is contained in a letter received this week by the Fashion Section of the Manufacturers Association. Mrs. Tamar Rich, chairman of the Women's Division sponsored the idea of the fashion show.

The California Apparel News, in reviewing the show, said: "Styling for the most part is sophisticated and follows silhouette trends which predominate throughout the world of fashion, the slim tubular line and controlled fullness. The designers excel in their fabric selections and interpretative design notes." The paper also notes the organisers' explanation that the fashions were meant for export only, and they go on to say "Israel women go about in khaki because of austerity."

When to Wear a Hat

By Dorothy McCardle

WASHINGTON.—HATS off to the woman who can resolve Washington's hottest debate of the moment.

The question: "Is it hats off, or hats on for Washington's official wives when they travel in Far Eastern lands where women don't wear hats?"

The dilemma was first posed at the luncheon given by Mrs. Walter S. Robertson, wife of the Virginia-born Assistant Secretary of State for Far Eastern Affairs, in honour of Mrs. John Foster Dulles, wife of the Secretary of State.

Mrs. Dulles left on March 2 with her husband for a round-the-world trip. How many hats should she take? And will she wear them in Pakistan, India, Indonesia, Ceylon, Burma and other far places where women use only a scarf, sari, or veil for headdress?

Mrs. Richard Nixon, wife of the U.S. Vice-President, took along a boxful of becoming chapeaux when she accompanied her husband on his Far Eastern goodwill tour a couple of years ago. Now, should Mrs. Dulles follow that hat parade?

"No!" says one faction.

"Yes!" says the other.

Even wives of two former U.S. Ambassadors to India can't agree.

Mrs. George V. Allen, whose North Carolina-born husband has been U.S. Ambassador to India and is now an Assistant Secretary of State, is emphatic that Mrs. Dulles "should wear no hat" in hatless lands of the Orient.

"When we went to the American Embassy in New Delhi," said Mrs. Allen, "I was told that only tourists wore hats. Other wives there urged me to omit hats at all official functions. It seemed to be a gracious diplomatic gesture for the American Ambassador's wife to wear no hat. So I wore no hats."

This brought a flaming protest from Mrs. Loy Henderson, whose Arkansas-born husband is now Deputy Undersecretary of State, but who was Ambassador to India before George Allen.

"I always wore a hat when my husband was Ambassador to India," said Mrs. Henderson. "I felt that I was maintaining the dignity of my country by always appearing publicly in a hat."

Mrs. William Sebald, whose Baltimore-born husband is Deputy Assistant Secretary of State, was wearing a very chic number at Mary Robertsons' luncheon, but in Burma she would have been hatless.

"It's a case of when in Rome, do as the Romans do," said Mrs. Sebald.

The wife of the current U.S. Ambassador to India, Mrs. John Sherman Cooper, was not present at the luncheon. But it was recalled that when she went to India last year as a bride, she took along a trousseau of gorgeous hats.

"However, she was told by other American wives in India that it would be better to wear no hats," someone recalled.

The Hat Debate ran the gamut of all succeeding ladies-luncheons and tea parties last week. Even flared into fire work proportions at the White House on the day that Mrs. Eisenhower entertained for wives of Foreign Ambassadors here.

Finally, a friend tossed her own hat into the free-for-all and put the big question to Mrs. Dulles. Will she take a lot of hats on her trip?

With a mischievous smile, Janet Dulles said quietly that it might be more accurate to say that she would take a hat.

"If no one else is wearing a hat, neither shall I," she said. "Of course, I shall have to wait until I get out there to decide finally." *(NANA)*

"Had my first driving lesson. Say, that ignition key is tricky!"

Your Hair Needs the Kindest Treatment

A CROWN of shiny well-groomed hair is just what every face needs. But sitting at the end of a large hall recently and glancing at the blond, red, dark and grey heads around me, I was amazed at how many of them were in need for a shampoo and good hard brushing.

Just a hint of grime makes the colour and lustre of your hair look dim. Just a little too much oil mars your hairdo. The most pityful heads were those that resembled hay or straw. They did not look so bad in front but the backs were a mess. This, of course, can happen after a permanent.

Washing brings out the lights in your hair, so shampoo it frequently. There are special shampoos for dry, oily and normal hair. Experiment with the different kinds — creams or lotions — until you find out what is best for you.

Brushing makes the hair glossy and your hair-do manageable, but it has to be done regularly. One hundred strokes is ideal, but even less will produce marked improvement.

Massage brings the blood racing to your scalp and, as you know, it is the blood that nourishes your hair. Make the scalp move in a rotary direction under your tautly held fingertips. You may use a nourishing cream if your hair needs it, or a hair lotion if it tends to be oily.

Ill-treated hair, which has lost its moisture balance after too many or too strong perms or bleaches, needs extra care. Treatment with a conditioning cream applied after a shampoo will help combat the damage you have done. *LIESEL EISINGER*

The Aristocratic Avocado

By Molly Lyons Bar-David

WHEN I wrote folks in Canada that olives in Israel and the Middle East generally are the main fare of the poor man, that oranges cost what they do, and that pimiento (gamba) is bought by the kilo, I got back the reply that probably we eat avocados like they do apples out in British Columbia. Well, let us hope that day is not so far-off for the avocado is definitely no longer reserved for cocktail parties and has found its way to the modest tables of our poor struggling working-, I mean middle-class in Israel. Of our fruits the avocado has high food value, and delicate taste and texture. It is rich in fats and may, indeed, take the place of butter or margarine at the table. But its variety is so great that without further ado I give you here some of my favourite avocado recipes:

Simple Glory

Halve and peel the avocado. Dip in lemon juice, to which salt and grated garlic have been added. Fill cavity with grated carrot, also dipped in the above juice. Serve on lettuce as a separate salad course. The cavities can also be filled with a tomato quarter or a half-egg for both taste and colour effect.

Avocado-Tuna Casserole

I had a tuna fish as long as my arm for a special dinner the other night, and there was enough of this wonderful fish left to make the following delicious dish. You can, of course, use fish fillets for this too.

3 cups flaked tuna fish, 3 tbsps. butter, 4 tbsps. flour, salt and pepper to taste, top 1½ cups milk, 3 cups sliced avocado, fine bread crumbs, 3 eggs, beaten.

Melt butter and blend in flour. Add salt, pepper and milk and cook until thick (part cream may be used if you like a rich dish), stirring constantly. Gently mix avocado and fish. Pour over the above sauce mixed with the egg. Place in a casserole. Cover with bread crumbs (which are slightly buttered). Brown in a moderate oven, during which time the eggs set the dish. Serve at once.

Avocado Cream Dressing

1 cup cream, whipped, ½ cup powdered sugar, ¾ cup sieved ripe avocado, ¼ tsp. salt, green food colouring, if desired.

Force the pulp of a nice ripe avocado through a fine sieve. Whip the cream until stiff and add the sugar. Mix well. Add the salt and strained avocado and blend. Then, if you wish, add the green food colouring. This makes the most heavenly dressing for fruit salads, sliced sugared oranges, grapefruit halves, and even many hot desserts.

Cocktail Spread

Force a ripe avocado through a sieve. Salt and pepper to taste. Add sour cream to make a nice consistency and beat up well. Serve with crackers for your guests to dip into.

In Salads

Avocado slices add a delightful note in almost any salad. But put them in at the last so that the fruit will remain firm. Avocado by itself, served with French dressing or a piquant vinaigrette sauce, garnished with lettuce, makes a delightful salad on its own.

Avocado Cocktail

1 large ripe avocado, ¼ cup tomato ketchup, 1 tsp. horseradish, 1 tbsp. lemon juice, 1 tbsp. mayonnaise, ¼ tsp. salt.

Chill avocado. Blend remaining ingredients and refrigerate. Just before serving, pare avocado and cut into cubes or wedge-shaped pieces. Arrange in sherbet glasses and top with sauce. Serve as an *hors d'oeuvres.*

Grapefruit-Avocado Cocktail

2 grapefruit sections, ¼ cup French dressing, 1 ripe avocado, ¼ cup more French dressing, parsley.

Combine grapefruit sections with ¼ cup French dressing. Pare avocado; halve, remove pit; cut into crosswise slices ¼ inch thick. Pour a quarter of a cup of French dressing over slices. Arrange four grapefruit segments and four avocado slices in each of six sherbet glasses; garnish with parsley. You can use orange sections instead of grapefruit if you wish.

A few drops improve the natural flavour of stews, rice, noodles, potatoes, meat or fish dishes, salads, humus and soups.
Before use pierce top of plastic sprinkler.

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JUST let yourself lose in the Household Department of the HEFSI-BAH Stores in Tel Aviv and Haifa (Hadar) where you'll find everything your heart desires and of course all the things you need for Passover. With this exacting holiday only two weeks off—pay Hefsi-Bah a visit now for all sorts of crockery, cutlery, pots, pans, etc., etc.

Calling All Brides —
ADAR is the month of weddings—and it's to ANETTA'S Hairdressing Salon (Rehov Hapa, cor. Ben Yehuda, 'phone 22848, Tel Aviv), you must go to look your very best on this most important day. Anetta will fix you a beautiful hairdo, and give you a glamorous make-up... It's the only place in Tel Aviv you dress for the wedding. You go straight from Anetta's to the ceremony. But bride or not, Anetta's is known for the very best in beauty.

There's No Way Out
WHEN you need a coat or costume—you just need it. If you've done without this winter, you'll surely have to buy next fall. So drop in at JACOB ENGLAENDER, 81 Allenby Rd., Tel Aviv, who's running a liquidation sale (short time only) prior to giving up his shop. You're sure to find the very coat, costume or dress. The best of local and foreign materials, and at very special prices.

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BETWEEN WEST AND EAST

THE PATTERN OF WORLD CONFLICT. By G.L. Arnold. Dial Press, New York. 250 pp. $4.—

By BENJAMIN AKZIN

This is a thoughtful book on the paramount international issue of our times — the East-West conflict. It is written by a man who, on the basis of his writing, can best be described as a 20th century liberal. His own definition of "neo-liberalism," "a compromise between the older liberal and the younger socialist schools of thought," fits him very well. This being the case, one may be surprised at the ambivalent, almost deprecatory tone in which he treats liberalism and neo-liberalism throughout the volume.

It is an attitude by no means uncommon among even good upstanding liberals of this day, but the laudable desire to maintain objectivity does not suffice to explain it. One wonders whether a little collective pride on the part of this very promising school of thought would not help to make its views more widely accepted. There is no point in liberals taking off time to decry liberalism.

On the other hand, there is plenty of room for an intelligent liberal to question the weaknesses of his own system, and this the author accomplishes with a great deal of insight and with all the necessary detachment. His main thesis is as follows: planning and state intervention are the characteristics of this age, in democracies and totalitarian regimes alike. But the radical sweep of planning, characteristic of Communist totalitarianism, is proving itself more capable of bringing about the rapid industrialization of backward countries than the more leisurely and hesitant planning of the Western type. Now and then, the intelligentsia, flattered by the prospect of being called to direct the extensive planning operations involved, becomes the main advocate of Communism, an active "revolutionary factor." Since rapid industrialization tends to sacrifice the interests of producers *qua* consumers, peasants are the foremost victims of the system and often its main opponents. On the other hand, Communism has succeeded, in Asia particularly, in making agrarian discontent (with overtones of nationalism) a vehicle of the communist revolution.

Democratic, i.e. Western, planning, hesitant by its very nature, further suffers from shortcomings in American policies, what with the U.S. being the preponderant factor, in the West. The U.S. would not reduce its tariffs, thereby damaging the economies of many a Western country.

The Marshall plan was in essence a rescue operation; the Schuman plan — an isolated accomplishment; neither has eliminated the "dollar gap" in the West. Today, defence orders and subsidies of the U.S. Government, rather than genuine commerce, help to redress the balance. The threefold systems of the dollar area, the sterling area, and the European Payment Union, into which the West is divided, are insufficiently integrated among themselves. Nor have Western methods proved adequate to develop Southern Europe and other backward regions.

This being the case, the economy of the Communist East has progressed at a rate more rapid than that of the West. A corresponding progress has taken place in the military sphere and in respect of territorial expansion. As a result, the United Nations, which its Western planners had hoped would ensure peace under American control, in a sort of *pax americana* taking the place of the *pax britannica* of the preceding century, has become utopian.

Road to Survival

Only NATO and the emerging Atlantic Community, if further strengthened, might ensure the peaceful survival of the Western system. But to bring this about and to check growing neutralist sentiment, the U.S. will have to surrender some of its independent policies and to become genuinely a part of the system rather than try to surround itself with a ring of satellites.

The author seems convinced that the Soviet system is almost unshakable. Coexistence with it is ideologically difficult, yet the development of nuclear weapons leaves no alternative, and so the West must gird itself to hold its own in an attempt at coexistence, by fuller integration, by better and more dynamic planning, and, in the last analysis, by keeping the powder dry.

The main value of this volume seems to the reviewer to lie, not in any startling and novel solutions, but in the reaffirmation, on the basis of a deep-searching analysis, of what is becoming the common opinion of the best minds in the West (including Americans of the type of George F. Kennan).

In the course of this analysis, the author offers us a number of interesting observations and hypotheses. Not all of them appear to this reviewer to be well-founded (for instance, his juxtaposition of the "moral indifference" following World War II with the former wars of partial objectives which had left prior moral assumptions intact; his assumption of the essential solidity of the Soviet regime; his belief that were the U.S. to relinquish a leadership role and to content itself with a more modest part, this would strengthen rather than weaken the West; his speculation that the Soviets are erecting an "Eurasian empire in the place of the Russian state"; his tone of condescension towards Russian standards of thought; even his basic assumption that the Soviets are winning the battle of production and distribution).

Others, including his analysis of the role of Europe in the world; his interesting distinction between "backward" and "underdeveloped" countries; his warning against excessive reliance on Catholicism and Islam as barriers against Communism, this reviewer believes to be of genuine value. All of them serve to pin-point our thought on a basic problem which will largely determine the future of mankind.

MIRON SIMA: ACCO SCENE
Current Exhibition at Haifa Museum

LETTER FROM PARIS

By Sh. WEISSMANN-HEROVICI

The Feminine Touch

There are certain qualities to be found in feminine prose at its best: An acuter sensibility, a subtler range of feeling, a more instinctive grasp of life which permits a deeper communion with the world.

All of them and more are present in Louise de Vilmorin's work, who perpetuates the tradition of classical French prose, the attributes of which are rarely encountered in today's overloaded and often confused literary output. Her style is a marvel of economy, precision and restraint, reminding of the 17th century "Princesse de Cleves" or of Benjamin Constant's "Adolphe." Complex dramas encompassed in a short passage, while a few words suffice to explore depths of character. By-passing tragedy, the authoress never stresses it, but always keeps a smile at the tip of her pen. The protagonists of her novels are — like in the classical psychological French novel — rich and idle upper-class bourgeois or aristocrats, whose main pastime are their passions.

In "Histoire D'Aimer" (Editions Gallimard) young and handsome Peter von Ei, an Austrian officer, convalescent in an aunt's mansion in Normandy, is being courted by three women very different in character and temperament, who each try to seduce him in their particular manner. But the young man remains immune to their charms, for his mind is preoccupied with a forlorn fiancée whom he had known in a "mountainous and wild country" and whom a severe father sequesters. The three women hear that the girl is dead, and the youngest, hoping to induce Peter to renounce his dream, breaks the cruel news to him. Under the shock, he disappears and flees towards his beloved's country to find out that she was alive and only proclaimed dead by her family, who thus hoped to sever the ties with an unwanted bridegroom.

It is quite hard not to destroy a novel by Louise de Vilmorin by summarizing it, as one cannot even hint at the subtle touches in characterization, the meticulous observation of human reactions, the delicate nuances in the treatment of feelings, or the purity of the style, which all give her work originality and richness and make it a constant source of interest and pleasure.

Ballet Story

Christine de Rivoyre is a well-known dance critic in Paris. "L'Alouette Au Miroir" ("The Lark In Front of The Mirror"; Editions Plon) is her first novel and will be greeted with enthusiasm by all ballet-fans. It has a general tone of authenticity as if the author had been living in the world of dancing. Her love of the ballet is quite contagious.

The book presents us with some true-to-life characters: Remy, the director of a ballet company, a man of passionate temperament, who lives entirely for and through his art; Pauline, the first ballerina, who through the day moves about like a somnambulist to become a living torch on the stage at night; Flora, in love with love-making, perpetually surrounded by a hive of suitors; and Ivan Maximov, once affiliated to Diaghilev's troupe and since then sighing after the "grrreat" period of the Russian Ballet. These and other minor characters rub shoulders in the hot-house which is every theatrical company, but outside which they could not live.

The book is written carefully, in a felicitous style.

Prix Femina

It is beyond my understanding why André Dhotel was awarded the coveted Femina prize this year. Seldom have I read a novel more boring or more artificial and uninspired than his "Le Pays Ou L'On N'Arrive Jamais" ("The Country One Never Reaches"; Editions Pierre Horay). The book was meant to describe the search for a long-lost country pertaining more to imagination than to reality, and as such could, if written with talent, offer the reader a few hours of escape and perhaps even recall an echo of everyone's own dreamland. Instead, we are presented with a series of counterfeit devices to replace real adventure, and with grey platitude as substitute for a poetic mood.

The subject in itself allowed many possibilities. Helene, a gifted young pianist, periodically escapes from her benefactor's home with the purpose of looking for "her country," which she vaguely remembers having quitted at an early age. Upon one of her journeys she encounters Gaspard Fontarelle, who without any apparent reason, decides to help her. The book tells the vicissitudes of the two and other youngsters until they finally find Helene's country.

Some spoke of Alain Fournier's "Le Grand Meaulnes" in connection with this novel, but though in the outline of the plot a certain resemblance could be found between the two, Dhotel's book has neither the poetry nor the magic of "Le Grand Meaulnes." Everything about it is dry and monotonous, lacking the atmosphere essential to this kind of novel. Yet, the book has one merit: its enchanting title.

Hebrew Writers Gallery

Shlomo Zemach

Born at Plonsk 70 years ago, Zemach studied at the Sorbonne in Paris and at the High School for Agriculture in Nancy, and lived in Eretz-Yisrael since 1903, off and on. He served as instructor at Mikveh Israel Agricultural School and at the Kadoorie School, Agricultural Experiment Station, Mount Tabor.

Author of *Eliyahu Margalit* (novel), *Tanhum of Yanga Village* (play), *Seventeen Stories*, *B'artzot Nod*, *Adam Im Aheirim*, *Massa U'Bikoret* (Essays), *Al Hayafe* (Reflections), *Breshit*, *Shana Rishona* (Memories) and *Bimei Massa* (Articles on Public Affairs), he has been the editor of *Shinot*, Mossad Bialik's Periodical for Literature and Criticism, since 1952.

Zemach belongs to that class of writers who rouse our admiration not so much by the volume of their output, but by the great variety of motifs offered in their works.

Here is a rich and colourful narrator with a natural and penetrating gift for observation and description.

An intrepid interpreter of public affairs, Zemach has shown an unusually sharp analytical ability, generally swimming against the current. Apart from all this, he is an expert agriculturist and educator, an editor of good taste and discernment, and a critic with a highly developed aesthetic sense.

Endowed with the ability to expound the history of literature, the essence of poetry and prose, he is at home in European culture and is deeply concerned for the standard, character and fate of Hebrew literary creations in general and the Hebrew language in particular.

His criticism is based on erudition, balanced opinion and wisdom. His essays are works of art, an admirable combination of thoughtful content and picturesque language.

The main thread running through his essays is the complaint about the confusion of expression and opacity of language in present-day writing. Zemach the critic is a kind of expert gardener who tends with care every frail young shoot and at the same time tirelessly fights all sorts of weeds and wild growth. To him, honest criticism is the conscience of literature and society.

Zemach's essays on literary and artistic problems, on writers old and young, on the problems of language and expression, are an instructive chapter not only for the general reader, for teachers and students, but for writers as well.

HAIM TORBN

A DANISH FRIEND

SEVEN YEARS FOR RACHEL. (Israel 1948-55). By Poul Borchsenius.—Hirschsprungs Forlag, Copenhagen. 168 pp. illustrations and map.

In an earlier review of Danish books on Israel it was mentioned that some of our best friends in that northern kingdom are the members of the former Resistance Movement and — the parsons. A logical conclusion would be that our greatest admirer is a parson of the Resistance Movement — and so it is in fact.

It was in 1950 that Pastor Poul Borchsenius published his first book on Israel, *Sun, stand still...* (translated into Norwegian and Swedish; 40,000 copies sold in Denmark alone). Since then he has written two remarkable volumes of Jewish history, on Bar Kochba and the Spanish Period, as part of a series, "The Long Wandering." His latest addition to this series is the book under review, written after a second visit to Israel and describing its growth and development during the first seven years of the State. A large amount of facts is presented in a vivid and easy style, and the author in no way hides his admiration for the progress made.

The chapters deal with nearly all aspects of Israel today, the ingathering of the exiles, the reclaiming of the desert, the water problem, the rebirth of the Hebrew language, the border settlements, the political background, etc. Petty dissensions and other less attractive features of public and private life have not impressed themselves on our Danish friend, who evidently intends to relate our achievements and not our short-comings.

In a very personal foreword, Mr. Borchsenius says: "I have done everything in my power to get all-round information on every question. The two books reflect of course my personal view and I have not wanted either to dampen or to veil my opinion. For I believe the so-called objective writing of history to be like a painting without colours."

"Seven Years for Rachel" has been enthusiastically reviewed in the Danish press, and it is beyond all doubt that this "realistic fairy tale," as or reviewer puts it, compensates in no small measure for the rather one-sided information on Israel which reaches the Danish newspapers through the great international press agencies.

MAGNA HARTVIG

EITHER/OR IN EDUCATION

HAMISHPARA V'HAYELED HAHOFSHI (The Problem Family, translated by M. Eichenbaum; The Free Child, translated by D. Ron). By A.S. Neill. — Daphne Publishers. 288 pp.

Men have got to learn not only to think for themselves, but to feel for themselves, which is much more difficult, for feelings are even more derivative than thoughts, and less susceptible to criticism and modification.

D.H. Lawrence

Education is one field where it not only pays but is essential to be a *terrible simplificateur*. Most books pretending to deal with the subject are really manuals devoted to the technique of imparting information. The book under review is of the extremely rare kind which goes straight to the heart of the matter, and since it does it is of immediate practical use to parents and teachers.

This Hebrew edition comprises A.S. Neill's two latest books, which sum up the life work and experience of this great British educator. For over 30 years he has never hesitated to revise his views when his observations called for such revision. One thing has always been clear to him: that his prime object is 'to bring up happy children; the learning process is always secondary in comparison.

Neill is more advanced in his views at 70 than most educators half his age, and he has retained a freshness of approach, and an openness of mind which they may well envy. Visitors to Summerhill often remark critically that the school's success is due entirely to Neill's unique personality, and this is certainly true. The headmaster's or teacher's personality is the vital element in his contact with children; a neurotic frustrated teacher can spoil the best educational system, while a balanced, happy one can redeem the worst.

This book contains in full the reports of school inspectors who visited Summerhill, and it is a tribute to their British open-mindedness that, working within what is, for all its variety, one of the most hidebound and restrictive of educational systems, they came away enthusiastic about Neill's great achievement. Learning is not neglected, of course — although children are free to attend classes or not, as they wish, a sizable proportion of Summerhill pupils matriculate and go on to universities or technical schools.

By MARC MURRAY

The basic simplification in education is that we are not concerned with imposing our conception of character and morality on the child, but with letting him develop freely in accordance with the deepest needs of his nature. The form of cultural "imposition" varies from society to society, but the child's fundamental need for love, security and understanding, and the harmful effect of repressing basic instincts are as evident in a primitive culture as in a highly differentiated urban one. It is much to be regretted that the best known schools representing "progressive" methods in this country use them for the most dogmatic kind of political indoctrination.

There is a genuine dichotomy and tension between the child's real needs and the "integrated" citizen and "scholastic attainments" demanded by politicians in return for their outlay of public money. In this country, the discrepancy between the advanced state of pre-school education and the backwardness of the schools themselves is very striking. Anyone who has ever observed three-to six-year-old children in a nursery school worthy of the name (and nursery school teachers are right to insist on the difference from kindergartens) has surely felt that the numerous outlets for free creative play are natural channels for the child's energies and desires. Nor could the same observer fail to be struck by the rigidity and artificiality of what he finds when he visits or teaches in a school — nor could he fail to understand the complementary outbursts of inordinately violent activity in recess periods.

Unfortunately, the ability to distinguish between freedom and anarchy is a rare attainment, and most conservative educators consider any concession to freedom an invitation to anarchy. They are well aware of the power of the forces they are restraining and "sublimating," and a repressed child generally does go wild at his first taste of freedom—but he can learn to be free and self-regulating as Neill shows.

Guidance for Parents

It would be misleading, however, to give the impression that Neill's book is chiefly taken up with school problems. On the contrary, since the family is the main educative agent, the book is addressed above all to parents and will help and advise them — since it is axiomatic that the terms "difficult," "emotionally disturbed," etc., which are usually pinned on children, are more justly applied to the parents who made them so. He has most to say to normal parents, of course, since they are most prepared to learn.

Neill devotes chapters to the baby, discipline, anxiety, religion, the unhappy marriage, money and clothes, parental love, democracy in the home, sex (on which he has courageous, far-reaching things to say, which may disturb some but will only confirm what honest observers already know), and many other topics. His style is clear, direct and conversational; the book is a pleasure to read.

If Neill's views were to prevail among parents, they would have social repercussions far beyond the initial changes in educational methods.

LOST ILLUSIONS

"How do you like it at school?" a father asked his nine-year-old boy, who had just been transferred to a highly progressive institution.

"Not at all," said the boy. "In that new school we must do what we want."

Wise Man of the West

MATTEO RICCI, Jesuit Missionary in China, 1581-1608. By Vincent Cronin. Rupert Hart Davis, London 300 pp.

This book tells in a vivid prose the remarkable story of a Jesuit missionary from Italy, who lived in China during the century of the Renaissance, for more than 25 years, testifying, learning and teaching.

By his sincerity, his humility, and his will to master the language, the thought and the religious ideas of the Chinese people, he won the confidence of the Court and the officials, the learned priests and the common people. And he recorded his experience in a Diary, which has been skilfully used by the author.

A Jewish Visitor

Of particular interest to the Israel reader is the account of his meeting with a representative of the tiny Jewish community that survived in China.

Ricci receives a visitor named Altien, who claims to be of the same religion. The visitor thought that the picture of the Virgin with Christ and John the Bapist was Rebecca with Jacob and Esau. He said his sect was called "The Men who cut the Sinews of the Flesh we eat," referring to the story of Jacob's struggle with the Angel. Ricci asks him: "Are you a Jew?" He replies: "I never heard that name." Then Ricci brings from his bookshelf the Plantin Bible with the Hebrew Old Testament. "That is the language," says the visitor, "of our Holy Book." He admits that they call themselves Israelites, but their neighbours do not know that name.

In Keifeng eight families of these Jews are living. They have their synagogue. The Pentateuch is written on parchment in a scroll. The Jews there turn to the West in prayer. They eat unleavened bread for Passover. Their first synagogue was built 500 years ago. There is a tradition that their ancestors came from India. At Hanchow there is another colony with a synagogue. The Jews are grouped with the accursed Moslems by the Chinese populations because they abstain from pork.

Altien calls Jerusalem Yirosalam, and calls the Messiah Moshia. Many Jews there know Hebrew; but Altien himself, who was a graduate of a Chinese University, did not. He was driven out of the synagogue because he would not observe the Law.

The Coming of the Messiah

Ricci sent a young Chinese Christian to Keifeng to give information about Christian teaching to the Jewish and Christian communities there. He was welcomed by the Jews, but not by the Christians, who belonged to the Greek rite. Ricci next sent a letter to the head of the synagogue, saying that the books of the Old Testament and the New Testament told of the coming of the Messiah. The Rabbi replied that that was impossible, because the Messiah would not appear for 10,000 years. He invited Ricci to come to the community: "If you will come and live with us and abstain from pork, we will make you the ruler of the synagogue." The Jesuit missionary could not accept the invitation.

Altien copies for Ricci the first and last sentences of the Pentateuch which the Jewish community used, and found they corresponded to the verses in the Plantin Bible of Ricci, except that the Jewish text had no vowel points.

The book gives us a rare glimpse of the meeting of the West and the East in an age when the eager pursuit of knowledge prevailed over the love of power.

NORMAN BENTWICH

The Evolution of Man

MAN ON EARTH. By Jacquetta Hawkes. — Random House, New York. 243 pp., $3.75.

Miss Hawkes begins her story of the evolution of man on a personal note—her digging with Miss Harrod (now Professor Harrod) on the southwestern slopes of Mt. Carmel. She tells of her experiences there as a young girl, of the thoughts and revelations that came to her while she was watching Arab girls sort stone implements and bones, and a camel caravan wend its way towards Haifa.

This approach is typical of the book. It is poetical, personal, names and figures are deliberately and carefully avoided (the above mention of Miss Harrod is my own, not hers), never does she give chapter and verse for any assertion, and one must only be thankful that when stating her exceedingly unorthodox views on many things, the accepted theory of evolution included, she expressly tells us that they are her own. This strange and strainedly original approach to what is, after all, a matter of science, makes the book hard to read and leaves one with a nebulous, frustrated impression of a subject that should be, if not as clear as a mathematical equation, at least firmly based on known and undisputed fact.

This said, one must concede that Miss Hawkes' wide knowledge of both archaeology and anthropology, with much more than a smattering of biology, and her excellent way of putting things, make parts of the book very interesting and convincing. It is also praiseworthy that she does not confine herself to the bare bones of her science, but brings in material culture and poetry and what not to buttress her theses. On the whole, a tiring and heavy book, but worth while — even if we cannot agree with all Miss Hawkes propounds.

MOONFLOWER MURDER. By Beverley Nichols. — Dutton's, New York. 271 pp., $2.75.

Naughty Mr. Nichols, who wrote his autobiography when he was 25, has more than 30 books to his credit, some novels, some travel descriptions, some social comment, some—and these are the most charming — just *causeries* about houses and gardens.

Lately he has taken to writing mysteries, and the book under review is his second regular whodunit. He doesn't play fair, of course. Very few mystery writers do. The reader is kept uninformed or mystified by red herrings that have absolutely nothing to do with the crime. But apart from this, and a somewhat unskilful camouflage, so that this reader guessed right on page 14, the background with its gardening interest is nicely done and the writing is entertaining.

QUEEN IN WAITING. By Norah Lofts. — Joseph, London 272 pp., 13/6.

This is not a story with which Miss Lofts (who has some very good historical romances to her credit, notably "The Nutmeg Tree") will enhance her reputation.

Too close to history, though somewhat too lenient towards the heroine, Eleanor, Duchess of Aquitaine, Queen of France, Queen and Queen Mother of England, the novel reads rather like an old-time chronick, droning on and on in faithful historical sequence, telling what happened without much regard for style, narrative or character.

If the story of the Second Crusade and its consequences interests you, this novel may be a better means of learning about it than the usual history book.

PAULA ARNOLD

Round the Bookshops

Hebrew . . .

Nesi'ut, the Hebrew for the office of "Chief," has taken on a variety of meanings in the long course of Jewish history, and it is to this subject that Rabbi Avraham Ornstein has devoted a bulky volume in which he traces the origins of **Hanesi'ut b'Yisrael** (Nezah, IL4), combing all available sources from "Prince" to "President," in an effort to find the correct context in keeping with the period it was used.

Hamore l'Dorot (Teacher of Generations, Mossad Haray Kook) is a collection of aphorisms and sayings culled from the not-too-widely-published works of Maimonides on law, philosophy, morals and health.

Ki Yemei Anahnu (For We are But of Yesterday; Gadish, IL3.200) is a novel dealing with a Jewish family against the background of the pre-Second World War period in France, by Hanan Ayalti, a *kibbutznik*. The book won the Louis Lamed Yiddish Literature Award and has been translated by A.D. Shafir. Another book by the author of "Salt Lips," Yosef Bar, is a novel dated during the War of Liberation period and is entitled **Dleika B'nor Ha'Esh** (A Conflagration in the Fire Zone, Massada, IL2.) Still another Sifriyat Poalim publication is **Hayalei Oferet** (London Soldiers, IL3.100) by Uri Ukovsky, who depicts the period of the Great Catastrophe as seen through the eyes of childhood.

Darka Shel Lona Geyer (Hebrew by Y. N'dava; Hamatmid, IL4) is the biography by Marcia Davenport of a singer who rises from the depths of a penurious childhood to the heights of a brilliant career at the New York Metropolitan Opera. Dreiser's **Haga'on** (The Genius, translated by A. Carmel; Zelkowitz, IL4), is quite well known, running into many editions since it was first published in 1915. Rachel H. Carson's **Hayam Hasoever Otanu** (The Sea Around Us, Hebrew by A. Birman; Tversky, IL3.300), though not enjoying the same seniority, may be said to be no less popular.

Mot Ham'lakhim (Death of Kings, Hebrew by Yitzhak Avrahami; Friedman, IL 4.500), by Charles Wertenbaker, is a novel spotlighting six journalists each of whom represents an ideal; the kings that die are the ideals that go by the board when the main actors change their outlooks. The timing is recent: the end of 1938 with the signing of the "Friendship Pact," through the hell of the world war and up to the close of 1950 with the McCarthy witch hunt in the United States in full blast.

M.H.

. . . and Foreign

Louis Bromfield's **The Farm** (Signet, 650 pr.) is another Big American Novel: it tells how farm, integrity and democracy lost out in the United States to money, greed and plutocracy. He gets his grievance across, all right, but as a novel his book suffers from too much pedigree, too much geography and too many acquaintances. Unfortunately, Johnny (who seems to be the chief protagonist) lives in the Middle West, so myriads of ancestors were able to get at him from both sides of the Continent, and for hundreds of pages; there is also a large sprinkling of cadet branches of the family. If Bromfield must do this sort of thing, he should at least provide a genealogical table, so that we can keep track on how the Colonel's youngest great-niece came to marry the Spaniard's illegitimate fifth cousin's nephew.

Another Great Novel with a horde of personalities is Nikos Kazantzakis' **Freedom or Death** (Simon and Schuster, IL5.850). Admittedly this shows Kazantzakis' vast versatility; it is very different indeed from his "Zorba the Greek." Maybe it suffers from a stilted translation.

William Hoffman's **The Trumpet Unblown** (Doubleday, IL5.135) starts off as a war novel dealing with the Medical Corps, an unusual and interesting theme. After a few pages a character called Blizzard takes over; obviously he came straight from "From Here to Eternity," and we have a long, incredible, sadistic wallow.

By contrast, Rumer Godden's **An Episode of Sparrows** (Viking, IL4.550) is delicate and full of sensibility and charm, if you like your reading that way. The opening pages of Agnes Sligh Turnbull's **The Golden Journey** (Houghton, Mifflin, IL4.875) must create an all-time record for clichés of phrase and situation.

Ward Greene's **Desire in the Deep South**, originally "Weep No More," (Avon, 325 pr.) is a reprint of a Scott Fitzgeraldish novel of the Jazz Decade. Despite the rather artificial style and a certain irritation caused by the intensity with which the characters drink, kiss, love and die, the book is absorbing and well-written. Recommended. I also recommend a stately historical work on the First World War, Ludwig Reiners' **The Lamps Went Out in Europe** (Pantheon, IL5.500).

Anthologies and Westerns

Critics' Choice (Hawthorn, IL7.800) contains 16 of the best plays written in the last 20 years: it is first-class value, although many of the dramas have already been published in other anthologies. The selections reflect the drift from socially conscious plays to cautiously non-committal themes. Another anthology worth buying is Devin A. Garrity's collection of **44 Irish Short Stories** (Dennis Adair, IL5.500).

For light relief I turned to the current Westerns, but found them most disappointing. Women seem to have taken over the range in a big way; the heroes fight only when they have to, and the villains get away with their lives. **Oregon Trunk** by Dan Stevens (Lion, 455 pr.) deals with a railway struggle in Oregon; Louis L'Amour's **Guns of the Timberlands** (Bantam, 325 pr.) is perhaps the most exciting; L. P. Holmes' **Delta Deputy** (Bantam, 325 pr.) is so law-abiding it hurts; Peter Dawson's **Dead Man Pass** (Bantam, 325 pr.) is dead from page one. Hopalong Cassidy and Red Connors and Johnny Nelson would have gone through all the so-called "bad men" in half a chapter. Although I hear that Hopalong has become a highly moral character on American TV, teaching children not to drink, smoke or swear.

PHILIP GILLON

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED

Hebrew

Minkowich M., Mehkarim Be-Mishpat Hatalmudi (Studies in Talmudic Law). Hamsora Press, Jerusalem.

Bloch M.H.E., **Hasefer Hashahor** (The Black Book). Privately published. New York.

Bloch M.H.E., **Even M'Kir Titz'ak** (Stone's Cry from the Walls). Privately published. New York.

Aminadav B., **Hasikhsukh HaYisraeli-Arvi LeBeit Hadin Habeinleumi** (The Israel-Arab Conflict to the International Court of Justice). Barak, Tel Aviv.

Du Maurier D., **Ha'miflat** (Frenchman's Creek). Amihai, Tel Aviv.

Weinberg, Z.S., **Asher Avar** (That which Has Transpired). Newman.

Stevin, Vol. 1, No. 2. Agricultural Research Station, Jerusalem.

Foreign

Oesterreicher J.M. (Ed.), The Bridge. Pantheon Books, New York.

Asch Sh., The Prophet. Putnam's, New York.

Freehof S.F., Stories of King Solomon. Jewish Publication Society, Philadelphia.

Bauer D.D., On the Nature of Man. Philosophical Library, New York.

Hansome M., Appointment with Fortuna. Vantage Press, New York.

Megarry R.E., Miscellany-at-Law. Steven, London.

PORTRAITS AND SKETCHES

VALEURS ET SILHOUETTES ISRAELIENNES. By Isaac R. Molho. 258 pp.

A veteran resident of Jerusalem, Mr. Molho has the French background of Salonica Jewish *intelligentsia*. Author of several books and numerous articles, he groups in the present volume a series of short studies on eminent Zionist figures, many of whom he knew personally.

The stress is, of course, on his own Sephardi community, and he is indignant that the Sephardi origin of Rabbi Alkalay or Sir Moses Montefiore is often forgotten by official Zionist historians. We even learn that Professor Hugo Bergmann, whom we all believed to represent the essence of Ashkenazi inheritance, is a member of the Sephardi congregation of Rehavia.

Mr. Molho writes in a pleasant patriarchal style. The most interesting part of the book is that in which he tells of his own activities as a Zionist leader in Salonica.

The book is prefaced by Dr. Jorge Gracia Granados, the Minister of Guatemala in Jerusalem.

S.S.

CHESS

March 9, 1956

Problem No. 355
I. HEILBUT, Tivon
Specially Composed for The Jerusalem Post

Kf1; Re4; Rd8, Bf7; Kth4; Ph2, g3, h2. (5)
Kg4; Ra3; Kta2; Pb4, b5, c7, c6, f5, h3, h7. (10)
WHITE MATES IN THREE

SOLUTIONS. Problem No. 350 (Rasmussen): 1.Qh5! changed battery with changed checks. Problem No. 351 (Kubbel): 1.Qh7! R:h7 2.Kf5+ Ke5 3.Bf2+; 1.—K:e6 2.Be4+! Kt:e4 2.Kt: e7+ threat: 2.Qd7+! Kt:d7 3.Kt5:e7#.

Mark Taimanov USSR Champion

The double round play-off which followed the triple tie in the 23rd USSR championship, saw the Leningrad Grandmaster Mark Taimanov emerging victor and thereby capturing, for the first time in his career, the coveted title of USSR champion. Averbach was second and Spassky third.

The following game is a fine specimen of the new champion's art:

Game No. 347

White: TAIMANOV	Black: KASHDAN

(USA—USSR match, Moscow 1955)

1.e4 Kt16; 2.Kte2 g6; 3.c4 d6; 4.d4 Bg7; 5.f3 o-o; 6.d5 o-o; 7.Bg5 h1; 8.Be3 Kth5; 9.Qd2 f5; 10.e:f gf; 11.o-o-o Qf6; 12.Bd3 Kte4; 13.Kteg1 Kte5; 14.Bc2 f4; 15.Bf5 d:c4; 16. Kte4 Qe5; 17.d6 Q:e4; 18. Kd4e2 Qd4; 19.Qe2 Qe3+; 20. Q:e2 f:e1 and black resigned.

Stamps of the Week

Lichtenstein, that old hatching ground for new stamps, has presented another brood to a somewhat satiated world. But the trouble with Lichtenstein's stamps is this: New issues are so frequent that few achieve any financial value. They are rather like picture postcards — picturesque — and little more.

The stamps of this new series are perforated 11½ and a part set of four (mountaineering and skiing) costs 2/7d. in London. — J.A.A.

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Ulpanim Department, 49 Rehov Aliya, Tel Aviv.
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Today's Postbag

THE WEATHER

FORECAST: Partly cloudy.
OUTLOOK FOR SHABBAT: Partly cloudy to cloudy, with light rain in the evening.

	A	B	C	D
Mt. Cana'an	73	5	10	13
Tiberias	89	13	21	23
Haifa Port	57	14	17	19
Natanya	58	14	18	20
Tel Aviv Kirya	46	14	17	19
Tel Aviv Port	56	14	17	18
Lydda Airport	71	11	16	19
Jerusalem	83	6	10	13
Beersheba	37	12	16	18
Eilat	30	15	24	25

• • •

THE FIRST TREES in the 10,000-tree Zionist Youth Movement Forest were planted yesterday near Kibbutz Ein Hashlosha, on the Gaza Strip border. The forest is in memory of members of the movement who fell during the World War and the War of Liberation.

• • •

"THE CAINE Mutiny" was performed by the Ma'asiyahu prison camp's Drama Group at the opening on Tuesday of the new recreation centre which the prisoners had built during the last two years. The audience included judges, advocates, police officers and fellow prisoners as well as guests from all parts of the country. The camp is near Ramle.

• • •

DAVID GOLDSTEIN, 13, of Rehov Malachi in Jerusalem, is being sought by Jerusalem Police. The boy ran away from home on Wednesday after a quarrel with his parents.

• • •

20 YOUTH clubs have been opened by the Ministry of Education in new immigrant villages in Galilee, the South and the Jerusalem Corridor. Of the total, 22 were established in cooperation with the Agricultural Centre.

Fourth Kinneret Victim Buried

TIBERIAS, Thursday. — Makhluf Shlush, the fourth victim of the Syrian attack on the two police boats on Lake Kinneret last Saturday night, was today buried with full military honours. The funeral *cortege* was headed by the Border Police unit in which Shlush had served. The coffin was followed by Galilee District police officers, Municipality representatives, fishermen, and a large number of townsfolk.

The funeral service was conducted by a chaplain and the deceased was eulogized by Deputy Mayor Y. Rosental and by Inspector Y. Eytan of the Border Police. Three volleys were fired over the grave.

In mourning for the four victims, Tiberias fishermen did not go out today.

A post *mortem* showed that the deceased had been shot from very close range. His right lung was completely destroyed. Superficial wounds were also found. It appears that the body had been immersed in water, but not for a long period.

SEREN MOSEK GIVEN MILITARY FUNERAL

KFAR SABA, Thursday — The funeral took place in the military cemetery here this afternoon of Seren Ze'ev Mosek (Moscovitch) who died while on active service in the Army. He was 28 and leaves a wife and six-month-old daughter as well as his mother.

Ze'ev Mosek joined the Regular Army immediately after the War of Independence having served in the Haganа since shortly after his arrival from Rumania. He came as an illegal immigrant aboard the Shabtai Lezinsky and was formerly a member of the Gordonia youth movement.

Thousands of local residents and members of the dead man's unit followed the cortege from the Central Synagogue. Among the mourners were the Chairman of the Local Council, the local Rabbi and the C.O. of the unit. A three-round volley was fired over the grave.

ELECTED MEMBER OF HEALTH SOCIETY

Mr. Abraham Erlich of Haifa has been elected a member of the Royal Society for the Promotion of Health (London).

Kibbutz Set Up at Ein Geddi

Jerusalem Post Reporter

EIN GEDDI, Thursday. — The collective settlement with the "lowest elevation in the world" was inaugurated here this afternoon on the shores of the Dead Sea in the presence of parents of the settlers. Cabinet Ministers, representatives of kibbutz movements and many other guests.

The ceremony was opened by the Commander of Nahal, Aluf-Mishne A. Doron, who presented the settlement with a flag commemorating Nahal's three-year occupation of the site. Nahal was proud of its achievements here and sorry to leave, he said, but they were happy to hand the place over to the founders of the new *kibbutz* called Shdemot.

Kibbutz Shdemot is the 73rd settlement of Ihud Hakibbutzim Vehakvutzot. Nearly 400 metres below sea level, it is separated from its closest neighbour, Sdom, by 55 very lonely kilometres of poor road.

Fresh green lawns greet the eye as one emerges from the dusty desert. With a plentiful supply of sweet water, the earlier Nahal group had managed to grow fine quality tomatoes, eggplant, cucumbers and peppers in the fertile soil and send them to Tel Aviv during the vegetable off-season. On the site of Solomon's vineyards, bananas, grapes, dates and papayas are now being cultivated.

The members will live in huts for the time being, starting on their permanent housing after Passover.

Other speakers included Mr. Levi Eshkol, the Minister of Finance, who brought greetings from the Prime Minister; Mr. Kadish Luoz, Minister of Agriculture; Mr. Y. Ben-Porat, Secretary of Ihud Hakibbutzim Vehakvutzot; Mr. Zalman Shazar, of the Jewish Agency Executive, and Aluf Meir Amit, C.O. of Southern Command.

An 11-bus caravan, the first convoy to Ein Geddi from Tel Aviv, brought almost 400 guests to the ceremony.

Storm in Beersheba Sabbath Recital

BEERSHEBA, Thursday. — A four-hour advance in the time scheduled for the local Larry Adler recital from 8 p.m. to 4 p.m. (Friday) tomorrow aroused widespread protest here.

It appeared that the orthodox citizens had put pressure on Mr. Adler's impresario to advance the hour of the concert so as not to infringe on the Sabbath. Citizens protested vehemently at what they considered to be religious interference with the free use of their leisure, and many persons returned their tickets. Mayor David Tuviyahu declared that the concert would take place at 8 p.m. as scheduled, "or not at all."

50 TONS OF POLISH JUDAICA COMING

LYDDA AIRPORT, Thursday. — Some 10,000 religious works and other books on Jewish subjects have been bought in Poland for distribution among Israel cultural institutions, Mr. Yehiel Nahari, the noted art collector, said today on leaving for Paris by El Al.

The books, weighing 50 tons, were bought during Mr. Nahari's visit to Poland which preceded his two-week visit in this country. The first consignment, 10 tons, is already aboard ship and the whole purchase should be here within a month.

OFF TO GREECE

A group of 20 archaeology students of the Hebrew University left yesterday on an 11-day study-tour of Greece during which they will visit museums and sites of historical interest. The group, which is led by Mr. M. Avi-Yonah, of the Department of Archaeology; Mr. Y. Aviram, Sec'y to the Mumanities Faculty and Dr. I. Schattner, of the Department of Geography, will also pay a short visit to Cyprus.

MEMORIAL MEETING

A memorial meeting for Professor Jakob Levitzki was held at the Hebrew University on Wednesday night. The President of the University, Professor B. Mazar, who opened the meeting, spoke of the heavy loss which the University had suffered as a result of Professor Levitzki's untimely death.

Professor A. H. Fraenkel and Dr. A. S. Amitsur spoke of Professor Levitzki's outstanding achievements as a teacher and a scientist.

One of the students of the deceased, Azriel Levy, announced that he and his fellow students had inscribed Professor Levitzki's name in the Golden Book of the Jewish National Fund and handed the certificate to Mrs. Levitzki.

Eshkol's Lip Slips, Looz's Heart Flips

EIN GEDDI, Thursday. — When Mr. Levi Eshkol, Minister of Finance, opened his address at the Ein Geddi inauguration ceremony yesterday with the words: "In my dual capacity as Minister of Finance and of Agriculture...," Mr. Kadish Looz, Minister of Agriculture, looked surprised, and Mr. Zalman Shazar nudged Mr. Eshkol.

On realizing his blunder, Mr. Eshkol hastily corrected himself, saying that he had meant "and head of the Jewish Agency Settlement Department."

Bar-Yehuda Presses Need for Shelters

REHOVOT, Thursday. — Local authorities must make a tremendous effort for civil defence, the Minister of Interior Mr. Israel Bar-Yehuda, declared today at a national gathering in Givat Brenner of the heads of District Councils. "We are very late already, and the danger is great," the Minister warned.

"We cannot begin now to haggle over the cost, but must use materials as they are available and complete our preparations," Mr. Bar-Yehuda said. We must put an end to the over-confidence which has allowed us to build schools and other public buildings without air raid shelters.

The meeting, which dealt with problems of civil defence in villages and *ma'abarot* was presided over by Mr. Shalom Dovrat, Head of the Brenner District Council.

BEREAVED PARENTS PROTEST NEGLECT

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — Members of Yad Le'Vanim, the organization of bereaved parents of the War of Independence, at a press conference today expressed their frustration at what they called the indifference of the three cities to their plans for perpetuating the memory of their fallen sons and daughters. Neither in Jerusalem, Tel Aviv nor Haifa had any memorial building been erected, though many smaller towns had put up a Yad Le'Vanim Cultural Centre.

Yad Le'Vanim also wants the whole country to follow the example of Kfar Saba, where all places of entertainment are closed on Memorial Day, the day before Yom Ha'atzma'ut.

'DEFENDER' LOSES TWO GAMES

HAIFA, Thursday. — Local teams have defeated the soccer side of the visiting H.M.S. Defender during the past two days. Yesterday, the Defender Selected went down 11:1 to the Haifa Maccabi Reserves team. Today the team was again defeated, this time 2:0, by the Haifa Trade Union Selected.

The guests unexpectedly yesterday, lost a 34:12 basketball match in Haifa against a Palestine Electric Corporation team. The British sailors also lost seven table tennis games, of which five were singles and two doubles.

Hutchison, Ex-MAC Chief, Sees Hussein

Commander Elmo H. Hutchison, former Chairman of the Israel-Jordan Mixed Armistice Commission and now head of the Middle East activities of the American Friends of the Middle East, was yesterday received by King Hussein in Amman according to the Arab News Agency.

Hutchison, whose obvious hostility to Israel caused her to demand his removal as an impartial investigator, is on a one-month tour of Arab countries for the anti-Israel American organization. He will settle in one of the Arab countries with his family after the tour.

Industry Opposed To Wage Increases

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — Opposition to wage increases is the dominant theme among industrialists on the eve of the meeting of the Manufacturers Association Executive to take place here on Sunday, it was reliably learned today. The meeting is to formulate its reply to Histadrut proposals for a 5-15 per cent wage increase for 1956.

Some branches, including textile manufacture, are at present working without profit, it is claimed. Due to overproduction, clothing stores are still glutted here, even after the end-of-season sales. According to shopkeepers, the approach of Passover has had an unprecedentedly slight influence on the flow of customers.

The chemical branch of the Association, at its annual conference here this week, decided to oppose any immediate wage increase. Manufacturers feel that increases under the prevailing conditions would be highly detrimental to industry.

The Metal Workers Union is so far the only Histadrut body to submit its demand for wage increases.

SOVIETS STUDY CITRUS PRODUCTS IN EGYPT

NEW YORK, Thursday (IN-A). — Soviet Russia is negotiating with Egypt on the purchase of citrus products to replace imports from Israel, according to a Cairo report. Four Soviet experts visited Egyptian citrus groves and examined packing methods there.

Egypt was said to be anxious to close the deal to strike an economic blow against Israel.

BAGHDAD PACT

(Continued from Page One)

the dispatch of U.S. Marines is given due prominence here as a gesture which may have a healthy effect on Egypt. That also applies to yesterday's debate, although Mr. Hugh Gaitskell in a speech which drew some Tory cheers and which today is highly praised in the "Daily Telegraph," tried to strike a balance between the Persian Gulf and the Mediterranean areas by urging support for Israel simultaneously with action to secure Britain's and Europe's vital oil supplies.

On the former point, the Prime Minister and Mr. Anthony Nutting gave their only display of ironclad firmness: Israel is to get neither arms nor a security guarantee. Under persistent questioning from Mr. Gaitskell, Mr. Hugh Morrison, and Mr. Richard Crossman as to how it is possible to guarantee Jordan's frontier with Israel but not Israel's frontier with Jordan, Mr. Nutting tied himself into knots and finally lost his temper.

But the real storm arose during Sir Anthony's speech which today finds not a single defender, although it is admitted he was in the impossible position of having to defend the Government's policy while awaiting the crucial news from Washington which never came.

Government supporters today concentrate on the hope that something like another treaty giving Britain access to bases can still be saved from the Jordanian debacle. Latest reports from Amman do not sound promising, however, and Mr. Gaitskell yesterday found some Conservative support in suggesting that Jordan should be written off and left free to join Egypt and Syria, provided Israel is simultaneously reinforced.

The "Daily Telegraph" which today calls Mr. Gaitskell's speech "admirable" also writes, "The case for enabling Israel to restore the balance of arms, and especially for giving her the purely defensive weapon of fighter aircraft, is incontrovertible."

Unfortunately, it was controverted by the Prime Minister and Mr. Nutting yesterday and nothing short of an earthquake will seemingly make this Government budge an inch from its position that whatever else happens, Israel must be given no British arms.

House C'ttee Puts Off Decision on Insults

Mr. M. Begin and Mr. B. Arditi of Herut appeared before the Knesset House Committee yesterday in connection with the violent exchanges in the House on Tuesday when the Herut non-confidence motion was being discussed. Both Herut members had been asked by the Presidium to withdraw insulting remarks.

The Committee took no decision and will consider the matter further next week. It is thought unlikely that either member will be suspended, as was proposed.

Mr. Begin quoted the report in *The Jerusalem Post* to the effect that Prime Minister Ben-Gurion had opened his speech "with deliberate contempt" towards the Herut benches. Herut had merely answered in the same manner.

The Herut leader said that it was for Mr. Ben-Gurion to prove his allegation that Mr. Begin had not fought in the War of Liberation or restract this statement.

Mr. Arditi said he would not withdraw the epithet "provocateur" which he had shouted at the Prime Minister. He had meant only that Mr. Ben-Gurion was provoking Herut at the Knesset session.

CIVIL SERVANTS STATE CLAIMS

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — The Secretariat of the Civil Servants Union today proposed a new wage scale for administrative workers in grades two to 15 inclusive.

It is proposed that the Grade 2 employees get IL427 basic instead of the present IL235; Grade 3, IL347 instead of IL165; Grade 6 IL169 (113); Grade 10 IL97 (81) and Grade 15 IL68 (60).

The Oved Hadasni representative abstained from voting and the Hapoel Hamizrahi member presented proposals of his own.

When academic and professional civil servants won increases in salary, through the recommendations of the Guri Committee, backed by their recent strike, the Civil Servants Union decided to press for increases throughout the service.

NURSES WANT ACTION TAKEN

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — The Nurses Association today decided to ask the Histadrut Trade Union Department to authorize "appropriate steps" to press wage demands since no progress has been made in their negotiations with the Ministry of Health, the Civil Service Commission, Hadassah and Kupat Holim.

MORGENTHAU HERE ON PRIVATE VISIT

I am here only as a friend of the State of Israel, Mr. Henry Morgenthau, former Chairman of the State of Israel Bond Organization, told *The Jerusalem Post* last night on his arrival in Jerusalem from Karachi.

Mr. Morgenthau said that he was not here in any official capacity, but would be conferring with Government leaders on a wide variety of problems. The former U.S. Secretary of the Treasury is here for five days.

Mossadegh Jail Term Upheld

TEHERAN, Thursday (Reuter). — The Supreme Court today announced that it has upheld a three-year sentence of imprisonment passed on Dr. Mohamed Mossadegh, the Premier of the Government which nationalized the Persian oil industry in 1951.

Dr. Mossadegh was convicted of treason in December, 1953, for trying to overthrow the constitution. He was sentenced to three years in solitary confinement.

Kol Yisrael Starts Reorganization

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — The appointment of a Deputy Director of Kol Yisrael as from April 1 is part of the reorganization of the service, the Director General of the Prime Minister's Office, Mr. Theodor Kollek, told the press today.

The reorganization follows the acceptance by the broadcasting service of most of the recommendations made by Mr. W.O. Galbraith, Director of the Latin American Services of the B.B.C., who recently spent three months here investigating Israel broadcasting for UNESCO.

Most of the recommendations which do not demand additional expenditure are being put into operation. He called for a reorganization of Kol Yisrael, with training courses for technical and broadcasting personnel, and for more attention to be paid to what the public wants to hear, rather than what is thought to be good for them.

Mr. Harry Zinder, Director of Kol Yisrael, said that the service had asked for a budget of IL1,550,000 and had received some IL600,000 less than that, so there was no immediate hope of carrying out those of Mr. Galbraith's suggestions which depend on a larger budget.

The Deputy Director of the broadcasting service will be Mr. Hanoch Givton, at present Director of the news division. Dr. Yeshayahu Spira has been appointed Programme Director and Mrs. Lea Porat has become Chief Editor.

'Unfair to Tel Aviv' Says Mayor Levanon

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV, Thursday.—Mayor Haim Levanon this evening made an impassioned claim that this city was being discriminated against. Among others, he mentioned the Prime Minister and the Jewish Agency. eH was addressing a packed General Zionist meeting at Z.O.A. House.

He characterised the discriminating as "ignoring Tel Aviv, slandering and defaming the city," and interfering with its administration.

Tel Aviv was being personified by Rehov Lilienblum, Mr. Levanon regretted to say. The Jewish Agency and other leading organizations were also in this thoroughfare, he pointed out. He did not like Tel Aviv to be described as "the city that dances," where Haifa was said to work, and Jerusalem to study. "The sons of Tel Aviv are defending our borders, and the city is doing its duty just as any other part of the country," Mr. Levanon declared.

As to interference, he cited the pressure to cancel the junior Adloyada this year, though there had betn no protests in the case of Jerusalem. The city had not been able to get a military band to perform, though for Haifa that had been no problem. Haifa also had a special stamp issued for its flower festival, but Tel Aviv did not have one for its Adloyada last year.

STEEL.—India and Russia signed a final agreement in New Delhi yesterday for the construction of a steel plant in Bhilai with Soviet machinery and technicians.

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E. GERMANY COURTS ARABS

By M. TADMOR

LEIPZIG.—The annual spring fair was opened officially at Leipzig on Sunday. The participators include almost all the steel corporations of the Ruhr district, and for the first time since the war both Krupp and Daimler-Benz are represented. The fair was opened by the East German Minister of Foreign Trade, Heinrich Rau. Ministers and trade officials from the Eastern Bloc, from Egypt, India, Finland and Western countries were assembled on this occasion.

The delegations of Egypt and other Arab states were received with applause by the spectators.

Herr Rau's address was conspicuously conciliatory in tone towards the West, and exceptionally sharp against Israel, although Israel is actually represented at the Fair.

Among other things, Rau said: "The policy of imperialistic pact-systems in the Near East impedes trade relations. This applies especially to those countries whose governments intensify the existing international tensions in a pointedly aggressive manner, as shown by the policy of aggression pursued by the State of Israel towards the Arab states."

Even the invitation of the Egyptian Minister of National Production, Major Hassan Ibrahim, by the Federal German Government, has done nothing to dispel the impression that it is mainly Eastern Germany which is interested in the Arab countries. The invitation was received in Cairo after the departure of the Minister at the head of the Egyptian delegation to the Leipzig Fair.

At a recent meeting in Cairo between the Egyptian Minister of Trade and a representative of Eastern Germany it was announced that the two countries will conclude a contract in the near future whereby East Germany would buy Egyptian cotton to the value of 12 million Marks. At the same time talks were held for a longterm trade agreement between the two countries.

New Indonesian Gov't To Be Formed

JAKARTA, Thursday (Reuter). — President Soekarno announced today he had asked Dr. Ali Sastroamidjojo, the Nationalist Party leader and former Premier to form Indonesia's ...st elected Government.

His party, the P.N.I., won 57 of 260 seats last September in the first elections held in the six-year-old Indonesian Republic. Dr. Sastroamidjojo was head of a Communist-supported Cabinet from 1953 until last July when he fell after a dispute with the army.

Support for Israel In Swedish Parliament

STOCKHOLM, Thursday (IN-A). — All deputies except the Communists expressed warm sympathy for Israel during the foreign affairs debate in Parliament yesterday when there was considerable discussion on the Middle East.

Foreign Minister Unden said that one of the primary reasons of the conflict was the Arab refusal to recognise Israel's existence and the establishment of a blockade which is incompatible with U.N. Charter principles.

TURKISH DEPUTIES VISITING BAGHDAD

Twenty-seven members of the Turkish National Assembly arrived in Baghdad yesterday for a short visit, the Arab News Agency reported.

They were received by Premier Nuri e-Said and the Speakers of the Senate and Lower House.

Seaman Prefers Local Operation

LYDDA AIRPORT, Thursday. — A member of the crew of the Israel ship Yehuda who became dangerously ill while the vessel was anchored in Bremen harbour, arrived by K.L.M. today from Munich for an operation. He was accompanied by a German surgeon. They were taken direct from here to Bellinson Hospital.

Mr. Henry Probstein, a steward, was admitted to hospital in Bremen but he would not have the operation carried out in Germany and asked to be brought home.

Goldstein: Dulles Taking M.E. to 'Brink of War'

CHICAGO, Thursday (Reuter). — The President of the American Jewish Congress, Rabbi Israel Goldstein, said that Secretary of State Dulles, "who is a brink of war expert, seems to have brought the Middle East to the brink of war."

He told a press conference that President Eisenhower should intefvene personally in the dispute between Israel and the Arab states, because the situation was "so fraught with danger."

WATER.—Mohammed Ayoubi, President of Ayoubi and Company of Damascus, left New York by air yesterday, after obtaining a $6m. loan from the Export-Import Bank for a water drilling programme.

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Cables in Brief

DIPLOMATIC. — Acting Foreign Minister Mr. Cho Chung Hwan announced in Seoul yesterday that Turkey and South Korea had agreed to exchange diplomatic representatives.

ENGAGED.—Miss Autherine Lucy, the young Negress who was expelled from the University of Alabama after being admitted under a Federal Court order, has announced her engagement to a clergyman, the reverend Hugh Foster, of the First Baptist Church of Tyler, Texas.

ACCIDENTS. — More children die from accidents than from disease, according to a World Health Organization report published in Geneva yesterday. There were 159 accidental deaths for every 100 deaths from disease in the 5-19 age group.

SENTENCED. — A Federal jury has convicted Dr. Albert Blumberg, former philosophy professor at John Hopkins University, of advocating the overthrow of the U.S. Government by force.

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Letter from Paris

By MAURICE CARR

SPRING SWEEPS THE FRENCH UNION

EVER since Deputy Premier Mikoyan's startling inconoclasm at the recent Soviet Communist Party Congress, when he spoke disparagingly of Russia's best-seller, the "Short Course of the History of the Communist Party," criticism of official Soviet historiography has been steadily mounting in the Russian press, a development which unfolds unexpected new vistas — especially for the Soviet younger generation whose conception of their entire post-Revolution history — and a good chunk before that — was rigidly formed by this text-book, which after long years of trial and test has now been found wanting.

SOVIET HISTORY

It is true in most countries that young people, after leaving school, find that their text-books had given them a coloured view of their own past. But in most countries, again, the process of de-bunking history is the legitimate business of any scholar who risks nothing more than years of research, and his findings are readily available to all who would read. The "Short Course," however, edited and revised by Stalin, enjoyed an exclusivity that is not permitted even the Bible in other lands, what with the Revised Version, having to compete with St. James and Wycliffe.

It is not surprising that the Soviet Communist Party, parallel to its apparent desire to bring the last half century into something resembling rational focus, should begin by worrying about the role played by Lev Davidovich Bronstein — the much-maligned Trotsky of the "Short Course." This seems a sound beginning, and one that is very likely to set off a chain reaction which, if it grinds over the whole gambit, must end somewhere in the vicinity of Beria — just where is anybody's guess.

It is already apparent, however, that there is to be no tendency to whitewash Trotsky, but to explain him away. That solid Soviet periodical, "Problems of History," whose contributors include leading members of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, took the first step with an article tracing Trotsky's ideological conflict with Lenin, his intense opposition to Lenin's policies and his attempts, when outvoted by the Party, nevertheless to seek the adoption of his views. "Pravda" has now followed this up with an attack on Trotskyites which, though it accuses them of having attempted to "distract" the Party from its urgent tasks, seems to have been based on ideological grounds without resort to the wild accusations of treachery, espionage and connivance at outright murder—for Trotsky, after his exile from the Soviet Union, was expelled from France in 1935 following the Soviet Government's charge that he had planned the assassination of Kirov.

During his lifetime, no doubt, Trotsky had committed serious mistakes. The most costly, perhaps, was his decision, as head of the Brest-Litovsk peace negotiations with the Germans in 1917, not to sign the Kaiser's oppressive terms because he thought —and in this he disagreed with Lenin—that the exhausted German armies in any case could not continue their advance into Russia. The Germans could and did, and Trotsky was subsequently compelled to sign a peace on even more draconic terms. That did not prevent Trotsky, with his dynamic energy, his masterful oratory and his organizational genius, from actually creating the Red Army and, as Commissar for War, organizing it from a rabble to a fighting force which finally routed the "White" forces of Denikin, Wrangel, Kolchak and others.

The new Soviet history, perhaps, will find it possible to give even Trotsky his due while stressing the dangers of his ideological deviationism. Here, however, it is likely to run into its greatest difficulties, for many may find it difficult today to understand the "heresy" of the period of "national communism."

ONLY yesterday France was in the grip of a Russian winter. The papers were full of cold horror tales. A man was found frozen stiff to a tree—in a moment of faintness, apparently, he had seized the trunk for support—and his two arms and two legs had to be amputated. Wolves came down from the Ardennes hills. Riviera villages were marooned by snow. Untold billions of francs' worth of crops were ruined in what was virtually a national disaster.

In the Bois de Boulogne, on the outskirts of Paris, while whole flocks of ducks were perishing, merry throngs of people—200,000 at a time—were on the ice, skating, sliding, strolling. The lakeside was littered with bundles of clothes like a beach in midsummer. A rollicking snowball war was on, the enemy being any man who wore a hat; policemen guarding a bridge between two islands were also pelted. The scene was more crowded than any Breughel canvas. All that was yesterday.

Today the surviving ducks are making love in the water. The warm winds waft the scent of daffodils into the petrol fumes of the city. The magazines are glossy with photographs of the new spring fashions. They are as pretty as the pictures printed on packets of flower seeds. Any moment now, when the sun appears through the clouds, the women—like the blooms in the woods—will break forth in their springtime hues and shapes on the boulevards. And every male from the teenager to the nonagenarian will tingle with the urge to pick womanly blossoms by the armful.

New Political Climate

Winter was harder and spring came more suddenly than expected. In some ways the political climate, too, has changed just as abruptly. France has granted full independence to Morocco here and now, tearing up the 1912 Treaty of Fez whereby the Protectorate was established. Surely not even the most sanguine of nationalists could have hoped a year ago that this would happen so soon.

How, in fact, did it come about? The last decisive incident in a long historical process—the pebble, as it were, that set off the avalanche—was the Grandval affair, which is worth recalling briefly.

Gilbert Grandval was sent out by Premier Faure to Rabat as Resident-General on a liberal peace mission. A bargain was to be struck with the nationalists: in return for their cessation of the terrorist campaign, for their collaboration with the French administration, Morocco was to be given internal autonomy. If the nationalists behaved, then, perhaps, later, they might have their exiled Sultan Mohammed V back.

The nationalists had never heard such reasonable talk from a French Resident-General and were ready to kiss him. But the diehard French settlers were outraged and literally spat at Grandval. In Paris, diehard Ministers forced Premier Faure to repudiate the policy of concessions-for-peace, and Grandval had to resign.

On Grandval's departure from Rabat, the disillusioned, embittered nationalists fomented a rising in the inaccessible mountains of Morocco. There were massacres, with the prospect of a full-scale war for which France was not prepared.

Give Up Too Late

The same shortsighted, tightfisted French politicians who at first had refused to give anything away, now abandoned everything, willy-nilly. When Mohammed V was brought to Paris for talks, the Pasha of Marrakesh, El Glaoui, went down on his knees before the sovereign whose sworn enemy he had been. With the self-abasement of El Glaoui, the last pillar of native support for the French Protectorate in Morocco collapsed. It was the premature springtide of complete statehood for the Sherifian Empire.

The new turn of events in Morocco is likely to have manifold and far-flung repercussions on the international scene. For one thing, this may well be the beginning of the end of the Franco régime in Spain.

With the help of the Moorish soldiery Franco imposed his fascist dictatorship on Madrid twenty years ago. For a long time now he has been inciting the Moorish nationalists to revolt against the French, so that, while they, the French and the Moroccans, were at each other's throats, he, Franco, could posture as the Catholic champion of Islam. Now, however, Franco has to give up the Spanish Zone of Morocco, he has to show himself as generous as the French, or else face an irresistible Moorish rebellion and stand unmasked as the oppressor, not the liberator, of the Arabs.

Through miscalculation, Franco will have contributed to the loss of Spanish Morocco and, probably, to his own downfall. For if the shock of territorial amputation is liable to generate fascism in democracy, it is almost certain to start a democratic revolution in a fascist dictatorship.

Dark Extremism

AFTER Morocco, Tunisia will no longer be denied its full independence. And more than ever the Algerian nationalists will clamour for similar treatment. For the French, though, all is not yet lost in North Africa.

Morocco and France are pledged to forge new economic, military and diplomatic ties, so that the two sovereign and equal States will become interdependent. This interdependence may become a living reality because the more enlightened Moslem nationalists need it quite as badly as do the French. Something that happened in Casablanca the other evening will explain why.

In Casablanca, the other evening, 19-year-old Touria Chaoui, the first and only Moroccan woman aviator, was shot dead by terrorist compatriots. The bullets that struck her in the back of the head were also in a sense directed at the Sultan's daughter, Aisha, who appears in public without veil and in short skirts, and who is the militant leader of women's emancipation in Morocco.

This assassination was a blow at the Sultan himself, at all the moderate nationalists who seek to raise the masses from their mediaeval Islamic torpor and from their wretchedness. The gunmen were the agents of Islamic fascism, with headquarters in Cairo, which seeks to establish its evil hegemony from the Atlantic to the Indian Ocean. The progressive nationalists throughout North Africa know that their best chance of achieving swift social emancipation lies in rejection of Moslem fascism based on Cairo and in free cooperation with a liberal France.

The present French government has begun to tell its Allies something which should have been proclaimed to the world at large long since, namely, that Islamic fascism, like any other form of fascism, is a mortal danger. If it were to spread through the whole of North Africa as well as the Middle East, then the still backward Arab peoples would be even worse exploited by their feudal overlords than they are now; Arab nationalist leaders with advanced social views, starting with Col. Nasser himself, would either be murdered or be obliged to toe the reactionary Moslem Brotherhood line; domestic discontent would be diverted into xenophobic persecution of all foreigners and more especially Westerners; there would be early war with Israel; and out of the general darkness there would no doubt ultimately come a Communist revolution, the 20th century antidote to anarchic corruption.

There can, of course, be no real hope of a happy ending to the Moghreb crisis without a satisfactory solution to the Algerian problem. The current task of the French Republican Front government is to defeat fascism in Algeria on two fronts — among the French settlers as well as among the Moslem fanatics.

It is believed that this can be done by the despatch of more troops to Algeria, not to carry out bloody repression, but to mount guard at all strategic points of the country, so that the fellagha rebels—estimated to number 20,000 all told — will have to stay in their mountain lairs until they admit defeat and drift back to civil life.

Social Reforms

It is planned to launch social and economic reforms, and as soon as the land is pacified to hold free elections, so that the future status of Algeria may be fashioned democratically by the people themselves, on the prior understanding that some kind of interdependence will be maintained between metropolitan France and Algeria in any event. Whether this project can be made a reality, remains to be seen.

Particular significance is attached here to the Communist vote in the National Assembly debate on the government's demand for a free hand in Algeria. According to whether Thorez's followers oppose or support the government or abstain, French socialists will be convinced of the spuriousness or genuineness of uncertainty of the "Second Russian Revolution" which seemingly occurred at the recent Communist Party Congress in Moscow.

THIS WEEK...

Foreign Relations The week began dramatically with the ousting of General Glubb by Jordan as Commander of the Arab Legion (a blow that shook both the British Government and British influence in the Middle East) and with a dispute between Paris and London over Middle East policy... The French Foreign Minister said he would visit Israel, Syria and the Lebanon shortly. M. Pineau also said that France would honour a commitment to sell 12 Mystere IV jet fighters to Israel... Further on the arms question, the Soviet Union was reported ready to sell Egypt latest rocket installations, President Eisenhower said that Israel was too small to absorb the same quantities of arms that could be absorbed by the Arabs, and the Labour Opposition in the House of Commons demanded that arms be sold to Israel while further aid to the Arabs should be limited to economic assistance. In the Commons debate the Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Anthony Nutting, said Britain would not guarantee the present Israel-Arab borders because they were not "agreed" borders... In the Knesset, Prime Minister Ben-Gurion reiterated that Israel would not initiate a war, but would fight to victory if one were started... A British destroyer arrived in Haifa on a courtesy visit following the visits of four American destroyers.

Security Both Egypt and Syria increased their attacks against Israel. Syria shot and killed four Israel policemen on Lake Kinneret (Israel territory) and shot down an Israel plane near Kibbutz Dafne in Upper Galilee. The delegation to the U.N. submitted a letter of protest to the Security Council... Israel asked for three emergency Mixed Armistice Commission meetings to take up the killing of a soldier by an Egyptian land mine placed in Israel territory, the shelling of Israel positions by Egypt, and the incursion of Israel territory by an armed Egyptian patrol... General Burns, Chief Truce Supervisor, flew to Cairo to discuss rising tension on the border.

Economy Israel and Burma signed an agreement on economic cooperation... Israel and Bulgaria began talks on widening trade relations... The Tel Aviv Municipal draft budget of IL47m. provided for cuts in staff and higher taxes.

Development Important building sand deposits were found in Upper Galilee near Menara... El Al opened a Lydda-Amsterdam line, while TWA put on a third Lydda-New York flight... Encouraging reports came from Heletz where new oil was recorded.

Middle Bronze Tomb at Jericho

By DAVID SPURGEON

JERICHO. — I ENTERED a tomb today that had not been opened for 3,500 years.

It was five metres beneath the earth's surface in a rock-cut vault, and it was hot in there and smelled indefinably. I stayed only long enough to take a few pictures.

To get to the tombs, you have to drive through the refugee camp which during the recent riots was seething with unrest and demonstrations. Now it is calm, but the reason for the unrest is plain to see as you drive through the warren of tiny mud huts.

Almost nobody works in these villages — and has not worked for eight years — for there is no work to be had. The villages are vast mud-coloured seas of frustration.

We drove through the village to a hillside beyond. Some of the tombs are right in the front yards of the huts, but the one we were headed for is on the hillside.

Some of the small boys of the village had thrown stones at the tomb diggers when they first came, but there had been no real trouble. Small boys here learn to throw stones from infancy.

When we got to the hillside we could see a number of holes dug in the ground, with workmen standing near them. We walked toward one of the holes, and we could see a workman down inside the circular shaft, some five metres below. He was pointing to an opening about one metre in diameter, beyond which was blackness. That was the tomb door, which he had just unsealed.

I went down the shaft on a ladder. Sometimes the archaeologists climb up and down on ropes because they are less trouble to carry about than ladders. When I got to the bottom I looked inside the tomb.

It was light enough to see inside, because the daylight coming in through the door was reflected from the light coloured surfaces inside the tomb. The tomb appeared to be about three metres long and one-and-a-half metres high. It had been cut out from the rock.

There were human bones there and pottery and a lot of other indistinct materials, some of them intact and some broken. And there were seven skeletons lying in a row. The skeletons were placed in order of decreasing size across the tomb.

This, I was told later, is unusual. The Middle Bronze Age people who used these tombs often used them over and over again, opening and reopening them and putting more bodies in for economy's sake. But when they did this, they were in the habit of pushing the previous skeletons and pots further back into the tomb to make room for the new inhabitants. It is seldom, therefore, that a number of articulated skeletons are found all in a row, apparently buried at the same time.

The archaeologists think that the fact that these skeletons all were buried together and the fact that they are of increasingly smaller sizes, indicates two things: They belong to a family who all died together, and this family was wiped out by some sort of plague. Other tombs with similar contents indicate this theory is correct.

The family or its predecessors in the tomb had been provided with all manner of equipment which would be necessary for their life after death.

Besides the pots there was wooden furniture, bits of which were well preserved, and could be picked up without breaking. Something —presumably gases escaping through the rock crevices from the earth's centre — acts as a germicide inside the tombs and kills off bacteria which normally would cause its contents to disintegrate. The preservative powers of this germicide are so effective that even remains of meat have been found from thousands of years ago.

How do the tomb diggers find the tombs? Once an area is picked, they search for tomb shafts by digging little holes near the surface of the ground. If they hit rock, they dig elsewhere. When they cease hitting rock, they dig further down, hoping that they have found a tomb shaft which will lead to the tomb opening.

When the tomb opening is found, the rock seal is carefully broken, and if its contents are valuable and in a bad state of repair, it may be closed again immediately. For preservatives will have to be applied inside before an attempt is made to remove objects.

Yesterday's Press

Mobilize the Jewish People

THE Arabs are mobilizing at full speed, writes "Herut." It is necessary for us to mobilize all the Jews abroad—and we're not talking about financial campaigns — to come to our assistance at moment's notice. This will be the best reply to the Dulles-Eisenhower contention that we do not deserve arms because we are smaller than the Arabs.

Ike has dealt us the "most unkindest cut of all," writes "Lamerhav" (Ahdut Ha'avoda) by repeating the specious argument voiced by Dulles against granting us arms. No one in Israel will ignore the serious import of his statement which will not be lost on the Arabs either. Our position has become most severe.

"Hamodia" (World Aguda) observes that the evasiveness of the American statesmen on the question of arms for Israel shows that they have other reasons, which they are loath to disclose. But they still have not said "No" and that shows that there is still room for stirring up public opinion in our favour.

Tell it to U.N.

Recent Syrian and Egyptian aggression, writes "Haboker" (General Zionist), was mainly meant to test the extent of possible Israel reaction. Our bringing the latest outrages before the Council will perhaps make those who so facilely voted against Israel three months ago see the moral fallacy of their view.

"Hatzofe" (World Mizrahi) says that the citizens of the State have heard the Prime Minister analyse the seriousness of the situation. Prepared for the test of war, they go about their occupations calmly, feeling sure that Israel will be able to lay the enemy low. At the same time, they are confused over the seeming neglect in the sphere of civilian defence: not a shelter has gone up, no instructions have been issued to tenants and no information given on the equipment necessary.

"Haboker" writes that the outburst of hatred and vituperation that highlighted the Mapai-Herut clash in the last Knesset debate is definitely alarming and hardly squares with the urgent need for unity. The Mapai leaders of the old school have proved once again that they have not lost their "Desert Generation" mentality and that they are not fit to lead the nation either in war or in peace.

Theatre Notes

Un-Irish Playboy

Zirah Theatre presents "The Playboy of the Western World" by John M. Synge. Translated and directed by Michael Almaz, designed by Eliezer Sinai. Music: Yosef Hadar.

ONCE more the Zirah Theatre has shown good judgment in its choice of a play. "The Playboy of The Western World" is one of the modern Irish classics and has stood the test of time remarkably well. It is a delightful comedy, rich in the folkways and brogue of the Irish peasantry and its wild uninhibited imagination. As a matter of fact the play is so alive that it even manages to weather the pedestrian treatment accorded it by the Zirah Theatre.

Michael Almaz, who directed and translated the production, has unfortunately managed to submerge the poetry of "The Playboy" into a workmanlike job of neatly placed bricks, with little relation to the rich golden straw ripened by a breath of Irish wind, which went into their making. When I first saw the title *"Yeled Ha-sho-ashuim Shel Ha'Olam Ha-maarvi"* I thought that we should see a play about the Arab lads who are the favourite children of the Western world (or were until yesterday). For *"Yeled Ha-sho'ashuim"* once meant a favourite child and not a playboy. The translation of the title is an indication of the complete absence of the lushness and extravagance of the language of the original work.

The plot deals with a poor stick of a lad, Christy Mahon, who in a violent quarrel with his domineering and drunken father hits him over the head with a spade and is convinced that he has murdered him. Christy runs away, and after much buffeting by the elements, winds up at the pub of Michael James. Here Christy meets Pegeen Mike, the publican's daughter, who takes him under her wing. After his story is wormed from him, Christy suddenly finds that he has become a hero for having committed his brave, bold deed. The girls had previously not looked at him and now he is a much sought-after prize. He discovers unknown powers within himself. And then his father, swathed in bandages, comes in search of him. How Christy becomes and retains his new status unfolds before the final curtain.

The acting, while competent throughout, is entirely uninspired. With the exception of Tzippora Peled, who played the Widow Quin with humour and managed to invest her with some Irish mannerisms, the actors were completely neutral. They might have come from any land. Nathan Pereg, who played Christy Mahon, might for instance have started out as a *shlemiel* from Gedera. Edna Shavit is attractive as Margaret Flaherty and showed a fine temper indeed, but she is much too blonde, too harsh and too fashionable to be the Pegeen which she is called. The rest of the cast included Eliezer Jung, Yehuda Fuchs, Yaacov Ben-Herzl, Aharon Axelrod, Itzhak Ben Meir, Yehudit Sinai and Rivkah Gal.

It is difficult to judge the merits of a setting on the restricted stage of the hall on Reinis street, but Eliezer Sinai showed a good deal of ingenuity in designing his set and giving it a certain amount of atmosphere. The incidental music was based on a popular Irish melody and gave an Irish tinge to the play. *IDA B. DAVIDOWITZ*

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Israel has entered the semi-documentary film, "They met in Galilee," in the forthcoming Cannes Film Festival.

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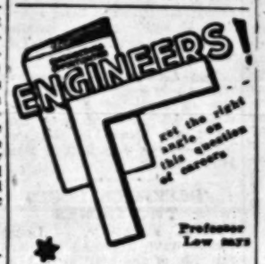

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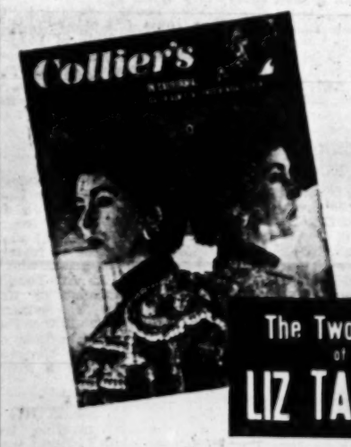

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Choreography: GERTRUD KRAUS
Conductor: FORDHAUS BEN CISSY
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